MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III, NO. 271 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Nov 14th "	Persia ..	8000	-- --	--
21st "	Medina ..	12500	-- --	--
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	-- --	--
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mo golla ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	-- --	--
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	9000	-- --	--
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	-- --	--
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd "	Khyber ..	9000	-- --	--
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Nov. 13th "	Malta ..	7000	Maloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916 13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	16th Nov
Yeboshi Maru..	H Nojiri	4068	8th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	11th Nov.	20th Nov.
Isaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	23rd Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4490	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	--	16th Dec.

FARES	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Return. Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Belfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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BOMBAY AGENTS:

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P. O. Box 205 Telephone Nos: 104 & 1439

NEW NECKWEAR FOR MEN

Batswing Bow Ties, in Rich Brocade Silk, Barathea, Foulards, etc., etc. . . . Rs. 2.

Extra Long Wide-End Ties in Irish Poplin, Club Stripes, Rich Brocades, Crepe-de-chine, etc., etc. . . . . Rs. 3.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

Telephone BOMBAY. No. 2728.
POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38 Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Iloilo
Rangoon	Penang	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
Post Box No. 24

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. 15

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,91,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 19,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
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BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT

& SICKNESS
FIDELITY
GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING
ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

BOARD, RESIDENCE and outside meals, available immediately, also Furniture for sale or hire. Apply Mrs. PETERS, 7, "Alexandra Terrace," Byculla. 2299

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

RESPECTABLE Athornan Parsi parents of good position invite correspondence from really eligible men with a view to matrimony for their healthy accomplished and good-looking daughter of 31. All correspondence returned, if required, strictly private. Apply to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2295

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a White Steam Car DRIVER, having long experience of simiar work. Apply stating full particulars to J. R. TANEJA, Indore. 805

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED SECOND-HAND BOILERS 150 lbs. pressure or more, also cotton press machinery. Write to
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
2234 Jalna.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MATRON of Lady Lyall Hospital, Agra, pay Rs. 150 and a free house. Application with copy of testimonials and photograph should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL WOMAN, Dufferin Hospitals, Agra. 907

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED.—A qualified Health Officer, 2nd Class, holding D. P. H. of a recognised University, for Dera Ismail Khan, pay Rs. 150—10—300.
Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, N. W. F. Province, Peshawar. 803

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800, ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification. No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.
Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915.
The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.
F. M. LUCE,
Chairman, District Board, Saran.
Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 990

WANTED.

WANTED.—MOTOR LORRIES, must be in good working order. Write with full particulars to WELBURN and Co., 19, Churchgate Street. 2291

WANTED a COMPETENT CLERK knowing Correspondence and Accounts. Pay as per qualifications. Write to Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2300

WANTED a Veterinary Assistant for district service. Apply with testimonials, stating the lowest salary acceptable, to the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, Kotah (Raj). 802

EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, First Class certificated, excellent testimonials seeks engagement. Can join on short notice. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED.—A lady going home immediately requires an experienced Nurse, who is a good sailor, to accompany her and help her with the care of her two children aged 2 years and 9 months respectively, in return for passage.
Reply to MRS. SENHOUSE CLARKE, Cleeve House, Ranikhet. 804

WANTED an ENGLISH NURSE to take charge immediately of one infant (1 year). Must be prepared to go into camp for 4 months, and then proceed to England. Reply stating age, qualifications, references, and salary, to.
MRS. P. J. MEAD,
Ahmednagar, Deccan. 806

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

WANTED for the Medical Department of the Uganda Protectorate QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 130 per mensem. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance. For further particularls apply in writing only with copies of diploma and certificates to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India for the British Protectorates in Africa,
2274 Nicol Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified Anglo-Indian or European Medical Practitioner to hold charge of the Government Salt Department Hospital at the Sambhar Lake, Rajputana, for one year. Pay Rs. 400 per month with free house. Apply, stating qualifications, to—
J. F. CONNOLLY, I.C.S.,
Commissioner,
Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra. 801

WANTED as OCTROI SUPERINTENDENT for the Kamptee Cantonment. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. No allowance. Qualifications:—
1. Should be a pensioned Government servant.
2. Must be able to read and write fluently (a) English (b) Hindi or Marathi.
3. Must be active and of irreproachable character.
4. Written applications only, and not personal application, will be considered at present. Copies of certificates to be sent which will not be returned. Apply—
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE,
Kamptee, dated 2nd November, 1915. 800

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE—One pair low Count Mule 1¾" gauge, 550 spindles. Assalees and Co. Apply.—
YOOSUFALI AMIJI,
59, Tank St., Byculla.
2290

FOR SALE DE DION CAR 10/12 H.P. 5 seater English Body. Hood and lamps complete in perfect working order. Owner wishes to dispose of at a tampting price. Offers invited and inspection solicited. Apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2237

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO LET—Two flats at New Petit Mansions, Sleater Road, open West and South, airy, commodious, with electric light and all modern conveniences. Near Tram, train and Victoria stand. Rent Rs. 135 and Rs. 110.
One flat at Abbas Building, Charni Road opposite Railway Hotel, airy and commodious. Rent Rs. 32. Apply 'S,' 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 2230

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Andheri. Mazbanabad Road, one storeyed bungalow with stables, well and a large compound. Apply DARA MEHTA, c/o., Breul and Co., Home St., Bombay. 2292

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO BE LET— A large and airy office room facing west on third floor above West End Watch Co. For full particulars apply to the WEST END WATCH CO. 2289

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1008

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET—BUNGALOW at Santa Cruz in own garden, 3 large bedrooms 1 drawing-room a kitchen, 2 roomy verandahs with outhouses, 5 minutes walk from station. Apply to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2294

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2191

NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VASANTRAO SHIVSHANKAR MURKUTE, SHAMRAO SHIVSHANKAR MURKUTE and RAMKRISHNA SHIVSHANKAR MURKUTE, all of Bombay have contracted to sell to our client Mr. GOVIND LAXMAN GOKHALE, the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Dubash Lane, at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim or interest therein or thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, prescriptive rights, easements or any burden on the said property or restrictive covenant or covenants running with the said land or otherwise however, are required to make known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed on and after the aforesaid period without having any regard to any claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house situate lying and being in Dubash Lane, Girgaum Back Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 119.9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1618 (4) and Street No. 8A and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. S I/1214 Old Survey No. 6 New Survey No. 15A/7410 and bounded on the North by the property of Velji Bhimji on the South by the property of Madhavrao Moroba Pingle on the East by the private passage of the Oart and on the West by the property of Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh and which said land and dwelling house is now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1915.
KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA,
2296 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at ANNAS EIGHT (5 per cent. per annum) per PREFERENCE SHARE, free of Income Tax, for one year (20th March 1913 to 19th March, 1914) declared at the Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting, held on 29th October, 1915, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, 2nd Floor of Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday, 15th November 1915, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m., to those Preference Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 29th October 1915 Dividend Warrants can be obtained by the Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board.
HORMUSJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October, 1915. 2220

THE EXCHANGE BANKS BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2297

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.
TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."
PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th November, 1915. 2291

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1915, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), for the election of an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., deceased.
By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 12th November, 1915. 2302

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. OLYMPIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Docks.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 12th Nov. 1915. 2303

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that a meeting of the Members of the reception Committee of the TWENTY-THIRD INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1907 (Surat) and of the Subscribers to the fund raised for the Congress is convened on SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1915, at 5.30 p.m., at Damodardas Tapidas' Hall, in Vithal Vadi, Nanavat, Surat, to consider the resolution of the Reception Committee of the 30th Indian National Congress, 1915, Bombay, to hand over to them the balance of about Rs. 1,700 of the Surat Congress.
THAKORRAM KAPILRAM
Joint Hon: Secretary,
for All the Joint Hon: Secretaries.
12th November, 1915. 2298

THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, LTD.

NOTICE.

OUR Mr. B. A. D'SOUZA has arrived in Bombay in connection with Thacker's Indian and Bombay Directories and has taken over the compilation of the Bombay Directory and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory. All communications addressed to him will be duly attended to. His address is:—
REPRESENTATIVE,
c/o Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box No. 190, Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
5th November, 1915. 2261

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS OF MESSRS. FARBENFABRIKEN, BAYER AND CO., LTD.

Under instructions from the Controller of the Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1915, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, in small lots the stock of all sorts of Pharmaceutical Products, of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars and description of Products, apply to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th November, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and household and office furniture, bicycles and sundry articles at 2 p.m. (S. T.).
Furniture such as teakwood single and double mirror door almirahs, spring cushioned drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing chairs, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, marble top tables, double meatsafe, dining table, teapoys, partition screens, cabinets, glassware, crockeryware, etc.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 1019 of 1915 Nussonji Soipal and ors. v. Poonjabai, widow of Rupsey Raesey):—
Wearing apparels such as silk sarees, silk skirts, silk jari embroidered bodices, jari embroidered caps, frocks, shawls, mosquito curtain, cupboard, safe, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
2 Rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 Rubber tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 Rubber tyred handsome strong-built victoria.
At 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Several second-hand bicycles.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 14TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bharucha Building" Princess Street, in the shop, lately occupied by Messrs. D. Vadilal & Co., where the furniture has been removed for auction, the valuable teak and blackwood household and office furniture consisting of drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs, blackwood top folding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, tiled top teapoys, marble top dressing and washing tables, writing tables, glass screen, paper rack, desk writing table, easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs, bentwood chairs, iron folding chairs, square and octagon teapoys, marble top centre tables, towel horse, single and double door almirahs, cupboards, chest and drawers, meatsafe, cloth basket, hat stands, carpets, glassware, crockeryware, etc.
Also rich Chesterfield drawing room mirror artistic cabinets, cozy corner screen.
The property of a European gentleman going home and others.
Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms first floor No. 52, Medows Street, very rich teak and blackwood office and household furniture consisting of fancy satin and velvet lined drawing room suites, single and double door cupboards, marble top centre tables, writing and lady's tables, dirty cloth baskets, cane verandah benches, flower shape teapoys, tiled teapoys, leather and tapestry lined sofas, cane low chairs, book stands, single and double cots, chest drawers in two pieces, candle sticks, handis, fancy dressing lady's table, table lamps, phonographs, records, etc., etc.
On account of the manufacturers:—
3½ dozen brass locks.
The property of a private gentleman:—
1 Brief size Oliver Typewriting machine.
By order of the concerned:—
1 Revolving book case, Japanese vases.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, AT THE VACANT SHOP ON CHURCHGATE STREET, NEAR THE CHURCH (WHERE ALL GOODS ARE REMOVED FOR SALE).
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the vacant shop near the Church in Churchgate Street, Fort, all the teak and blackwood substantial made furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, dinner waggon, meatsafes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined rich tapestry, mahoganized hall cabinets, and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables and teapoys, hat stands, low easy and Curzon chairs, baba easy chairs, writing and office tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, chest of drawers, coiled linen baskets, dressing and washhand tables towel, horse folding cots, camp cots, sundry glassware, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman:—
The above goods are on view from Monday.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Dedication to Art, Science and Music
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Monday, Nov. 15th
9-30 p.m. and following evenings 9-30 p.m.
HUMPHREY BISHOP
and LONDON STAR COMPANY will present a
CONCERT-REVUE
The most Unique and Artistic production on the Vaudeville Stage. Direct from London Collisium, Palladium, and Principal West End Theatres.

HUMPHREY BISHOP.
The Famous Operatic Bass, from Royal Opera House, London Opera House and other Principal London Theatres.

MISS NORA MOON
Prima Donna from the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London.

MR. STANLEY VILVEN
The Eminent Tenor, from the Queen's Hall, London, etc.

MISS SYBIL KEYMER
The Celebrated Violinist from the Royal Albert Hall, etc., London.

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
Classical Dancer, from the London Palace and Alhambra

MISS KATIE HILL
From the Principal West End Theatres in her latest Comedy Numbers.

MDLLE. SEVILLANITA
From the Le Gradge Guingnol and L'ambigan of Paris.
Direct from London Pavilion.

HARRY RUSSON
Presents his latest Comedy Sketch,
The Last of the Cabbies.

London's Latest Musical Comedy.
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
Selections from the Favourite Items in th Gaiety Theatre's recent Success.

A Great Novelty: First Production in the East—The Wonderful.
CLARENDON SPEAKING PICTURES.
The Human Voice, not a Gramophone, Spoken by a Gifted artiste.

A Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera Popular Ballads, Classical Posing and Dancing
The World-Famous.
"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS."
The act that has played as Star Attraction at the London Palladium, and all the Principal Musical Halls throughout Great Britain.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls and Stalls Rs. 4, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Patrons can rely upon getting Taxis or Victorias at the door at the close of the performance at their request.

SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY
For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning.
LADIES ONLY FROM 9-30 TO 10-30 A. M.
Evening from 6 to 8.
Night Sessions from 9-30 to 11-30
A Special CLUB Session every Thursday evening from 6 to 8.
Sundays and Bank Holidays Morning Session 9 to 11.
Sunday Evening Session 6 to 8.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
For particulars enquire at THE RINK Office, or at SOUNDY & Co., Music Warehouse, Fort

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. 16

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on 09 April, 2017

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA HAVE PLEASURE

IN ANNOUNCING

A BI-WEEKLY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY

AND OFFER TO-NIGHT

THE FIRST OF PATHE-BALBOA PRODUCTIONS

BEING THE MOST PERFECT PICTURES IN THE WORLD.

ALSO

STARLIGHT COMEDIES—THE REALLY

HUMOROUS FILMS.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME

1 BIRD LIFE IN SPRING TIME .. .. Scientific
PATHES EDUCATIONAL SERIES
3 GAZETTE 345 .. .. Topical.
5 THE MESH OF THE NETT .. .. 3 Reels
BALBOA DRAMA

2 COL. HEEZA LIAR FOOLS THE ENEMY .. .. } Comic Cartoon
See how the colonel gets better of the Huns
4 WIFFLES IN WAR TIME .. .. } Comedy.
The funniest film by M. Prince .. .. } Colored.
6 SAFETY FIRST.. .. .. STARLIGHT.

A programme which is at once educational, instructive, amusing and quite out of the ordinary.

TIME.

7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M.
MATINEES.
ON SATURDAYS, AND SUNDAYS,
5 P. M.

IMPERIAL

NEXT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON WEDNESDAY.

CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
Telephone 2020.

NEXT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON WEDNESDAY.

PRICES.

BOX SEATS .. .. .. Rs. 1-8
1ST CLASS .. .. .. As. 12
2ND „ .. .. .. „ 6
3RD „ .. .. .. „ 3

THE EXCELSIOR FUN FEAST!!!

A FEAST OF FUN!!
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER!!
3 GREAT CINEMA COMEDIANS ARE APPEARING THIS WEEK.
AND THE MOST HISTORIC WAR TOPICAL EVER SHOWN:

LORD KITCHENER IN FRANCE.

A remarkable film showing the great soldier visiting the firing line in France with Genl. Joffre, and many other historic episodes, showing the wonderful cordiality between the great Generals. Extremely interesting.

THE BIG THREE.
CHAPLIN, WIFFLES & FATTY.
"FATTY'S JONAH DAY"
"FATTY'S JONAH DAY"
A perfect screamer.

"WIFFLES' MATRIMONIAL MUDDLE"
"WIFFLES' MATRIMONIAL MUDDLE"
The evergreen Wiffles in trouble again; shown in two uproarious parts.

CHARLES CHAPLIN AGAIN!!!
CHARLES CHAPLIN AGAIN!!!
This time in a series of riotous adventures while having a night out. You will never stop laughing at
"CHARLEY'S NIGHT OUT"
2000 laughs in 2000 feet plus Chaplin's two feet which are insured for an enormous sum.

EVERY EVENING At 6-30 & 10
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY)
At 4-30 : 6-30 & 10 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D 5

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Telephone No. 1882.
Near Crawford Market, Princess Street.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
An Exclusive Masterpiece.

THE RUBY OF BLOOD
4000 Feet 3 Parts.

This is one of those fascinating romances, that cannot fail to attract owing to the numerous sensational incidents it contains. THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE WITH A LEOPARD, THE VIVID JUNGLE FIRE, THE NOTED GAMING ROOMS AT MONTE CARLO, THE THRILLING STRUGGLE FOR LIFE WITH A HUGE SERPENT AND A SHIP ON FIRE WITH ALL THE ATTENDANT HORRORS are some of the thrilling incidents packed in this drama.

3 Shows Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30 S. T
Extra Prize shows Saturday and Sunday, 5-15.
Popular Half Price No Advance

COMING. NEXT WEEK COMING.
The Film ALL BOMBAY is waiting for.
The most unconventional, the most talked of NOVEL ever published, adapted for the screen.

FIVE NIGHTS

By Victoria Cross.
7,000 Feet. 5 Reels.
A film that every one must see, do not go elsewhere, book your seats early.

Commencing 20th November 1915

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.
GRANT ROAD
Bombay Theatre.
Saturday, 13th November at 8 p.m
RAKSHASHI MAHATWAKANGSHA
Sunday, 14th November at 3 p.m
BAL SOUBHADRA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath,

Monday, Nov. 22nd. Wednesday, Nov. 24th.
Friday, Nov. 26th. Saturday, Nov. 27th.

First appearance in India of
THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN CONTRALTO
THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN CONTRALTO
THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN CONTRALTO

MADAME
MARION KEMP .. (Mus. Bac.)
MARION KEMP .. (Mus. Bac.)
MARION KEMP .. (Mus. Bac.)

Supported by a brilliant Company, will open their Indian tour on the above dates.
Popular Prices. **Popular Programme.**
Box plans open at Rose & Co. Monday, November 15th.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES

(24th Sunday after Trinity, 14th Nov.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon,—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E. flat; Hymns 528, 175, 187, 291; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Stanford in B. flat; Hymns 193, 281, 517; Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari, English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor; Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no services in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy, Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe: 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7.30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-20 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain; Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List, Psalms 118 (tune 137), Paraphrase 56, (tune 33), Hymns 2, 569, 356.

United Free Church of Scotland Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School 9.15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m., Evening 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel. (Tamil and Telugu Service).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Home Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5.15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutsemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8.30 a.m. 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

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More Secret Remedies	0 12
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 11th.

Ranee	Ellis	Karachi.
Culna	Davies	Brisbane.
Rahmani	Wheeler	Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 11.

Artemis	Gjenstin	Calcutta.

The following steamers obtained port clearance on Friday:—

Steamer	Maros	for	Singapore
"	Favignana	for	Genoa
"	Alavi Fanning	for	Genoa

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, 12th November 1915.

S. S. Ranee:—The steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain A. J. Ellis, arrived here yesterday from Karachi in ballast.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, 3,968 tons, Captain E. J. Davies, arrived here yesterday from Brisbane, which port she left on the 20th ultimo, with a general cargo, horses and passengers.

S. S. Rahmani:—The steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, arrived here yesterday from Mauritius, having left that port on the 30th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maros:—The steamer Maros, 1,062 tons, Captain J. Koenes, will sail to-day for Singapore via Tuticorin and Penang, with a general cargo.

S. S. Favignana:—The steamer Favignana, 2,284 tons, Captain P. Fagan, will sail today for Genoa and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain A. Fanning, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

A. Yeboshi Maru	Nojiri	N. Y. Kaisha
P. & R. Otheilo	Lawrence	J. F. & Co
F. Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
H. (Jozsef Agost Foherozeg)	Crocco	M. Italiana
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
M. Suravi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
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P. Pacific	Leland	D. Nanji & Sons

OFFSIDE.

K. Khosrau	Courtney	T. M. & Co

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Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co

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3 Tayabi		D. Nanji & Sons
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Meteor	Rommersen	
Ranee	Ellis	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. M. & Co
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EXPORTS.

Nov. 12.

FOR GENOA.

Tayabi (s) 2,200 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 149 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

Josef Agost Foherozeg (s) 1,300 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.; 220 bales cotton, D. M. Tombroff, 11 cwts. cuttlefish, K. M. Nathoo; 60 cwts. safflower, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tayabi (s) 60 bales wool D. Nagji; 50 bales cotton waste, J. Purbhudas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 1 bale cotton waste, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Pacific (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 10,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 3,952 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 8,008 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 4,419 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,125 cwts. groundnut oil cake T. Morrison and Co.; 700 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 500 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Penanga Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR KOBE.

Penanga Maru (s) 1,849 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 70 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Umi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Dewchand and Co.; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penanga Maru (s) 22 cwts. galnuts, C. Marekjee; 120 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Umi Maru (s) 140 cwts. gum Arabic, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Malta (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 775 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 246 bales cotton twist, I. David; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Umi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Malta (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 350 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

IMPORTS

Nov. 12.

S. S. Meteor from Balikpapan, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—2,536 tons liquid fuel, 2,763 tons kerosine oil.

S. S. Oberon from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—1,034,309 I. gallons refined petroleum.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Peninsula, but elsewhere the whether has been practically dry. The conditions are slightly disturbed at the extreme north, where light clouds have appeared.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Moulmein, Calicut 1 inch, Tinnevelly Cuddalore 3 inches, Pamban, Madura 1½ and Kodikanal 1 inch.

No important change is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1915.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in north Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is generally in slight excess in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan, night temperature is above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan, while isolated showers have occurred in the north Bombay Deccan. Conditions remain favourable for the continuance of rain in the south of the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-East Madras and Malabar and some showers on the north Madras coast and in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 12th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	33	..	0	..
Do. (11th)	80.0	62.0	68	..	..	—0.18
Jask	89.5	77.5	68	..	..	0
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	89.6	75.5	69	..	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.7	44.0	53	..	0	..
Rawalpindi	85.0	49.2	70	..	0	—0.09
Lahore	88.7	62.8	57	..	0	0
Hissar	86.7	52.1	74	..	0	..
Ambala	84.2	58.5	59	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.3	58.0	49	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	88.3	55.0	74	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	88.6	54.8	46	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	84.2	56.3	87	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	84.4	55.8	73	..	0	—0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	90.5	55.8	60	..	0	0
Karachi	84.0	66.9	57	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	86.2	52.2	46	..	0	—0.01
Jaipur	89.3	54.0	42	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	91.0	59.4	38	..	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.8	63.2	55	..	0	0
Dwarka	88.3	72.1	77	..	0	0
Veraval	93.6	70.4	55	..	0	0
Rajkot	95.0	60.2	61	..	0	—0.14
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	65.2	64	..	0	0
Surat	95.9	64.7	59	..	0	—0.06
Ahmedabad	97.2	67.8	29	..	0	0
Deesa	96.5	62.9	26	..	0	0
Neemuch	88.1	56.8	24	..	0	0
Indore	88.1	56.7	35	..	0	—0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.3	50.9	66	..	0	—0.22
Saugor	87.4	56.6	30	..	0	—0.14
Hoshangabad	85.9	56.6	50	..	0	—0.23
Khandwa	92.0	54.3	46	..	0	—0.21
Akola	91.1	57.6	42	..	0	—0.58
Amraoti	88.3	60.8	39	..	0	—0.29
Nagpur	85.8	57.6	50	..	0	—0.56
Chanda	86.1	56.8	74	..	0.19	—0.39
Raipur	85.0	59.8	71	..	0	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7	74.1	67	..	0.02	—0.30
Ratnagiri	95.5	77.1	57	0.01	0.81	3.44
Mormugao	87	74.9	84	..	0.82	0.18
Karwar	90.5	74.9	86	..	0.94	—0.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.2	61.5	50	..	0	—0.28
Ahmednagar	84.2	63.4	59	0.14	0.22	—0.16
Poona	90.8	66.9	60	..	0.33	—0.31
Sholapur	90.3	65.1	54	..	0.66	0.03
Bijapur	82.0	65.3	81	..	0.39	—0.20
Belgaum	84.3	64.5	83	..	0.94	—0.32
Aurangabad	89.3	63.9	38	..	0	—0.29
Nizamabad (Indor.)	87.9	60.6	56	..	0.68	0.23
Hyderabad	86.5	66.2	79	..	0.53	—0.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.1	74.0	85	0.13	3.19	1.29
Calicut	87.0	?	93	0.94	1.91	—1.09
Cochin	89.5	74.7	87	0.16	2.62	—1.31
Colombo	84.3	72.7	94	2.05	10.85	4.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.1	74.2	84	..	3.39	—0.52
Bellary	88.2	66.7	88	..	6.07	4.77
Cuddapah	88.3	72.4	85	0.16	4.75	3.13
Madras	88.1	74.1	91	0.18	2.95	—2.89
Bangalore	84.0	65.0	83	0.06	1.23	—0.82
Coimbatore	88.2	71.7	86	0.61	0.90	—0.77
Trichinopoly	89.1	73.3	95	0.70	0.86	—1.35
Negapatam	87.8	73 9	93	1.80	1.90	—4.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th November 1915 was 30.085 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation.

B 1

NEW PLANT FOOD.

GERMANY AND THE SECRET.

Further particulars of his discovery of "Humogen," the wonderful plant food made from bacterised peat, were given by Professor W. B. Bottomley, before the Royal Botanic Society, on October 18, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Sir Malcolm Morris presided, and read a letter from the Duke of Teck, President of the Society, who regretted that his duties at the War Office had prevented his attendance. His Highness proceeded:

"The important work that Professor Bottomley has carried out will, I feel sure, be of great service to the nation at the present time by increasing the supply of vegetables, wheat, &c., and in this way adding to the food supply of the country. If a national committee could be appointed to carry on the experiments, so that Professor Bottomley's discovery might be tested on a large scale this would, to my mind, be of enormous benefit." (Cheers.)

The Chairman said it was proposed to form a national committee, in order that the Professor's great discovery might be made of benefit to the nation as a whole. (Cheers.)

Professor Bottomley described his discovery, and said that the process consisted in the treatment of ordinary raw peat by means of bacteria, and within four or six days the peat had turned into a black substance which, by analysis, was revealed as containing fifty times as much valuable plant food material as ordinary manure.

The professor exhibited a large number of flowers grown at Kew Gardens and vegetables grown in various parts of the country with the aid of the new food. Radishes and tomatoes, he explained, had been produced in sand and potatoes in moss watered with a weak solution of the preparation. An acre of land treated with a ton of the peat had produced 41 per cent. more potatoes than similar land treated with eighty tons of manure. From forty scarlet runner plants one and a half bushel of beans, averaging a foot long, had been obtained weekly, and while ordinarily-grown beans ceased to produce on Sept. 1, the peat-grown were still yielding big crops. One tomato plant gave 16lb. of fruit.

The manufacture of the peat, Professor Bottomley said, was extremely simple, and was at present being carried out by a man and a boy. The Board of Agriculture had said they could not take it up, and Mr. Acland, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, had said that no result had yet been obtained which demonstrated its utility for agricultural purposes on a field scale.

GERMAN PROFESSOR'S REQUEST.

"May I give you a little bit of secret history?" the professor continued. "In July of last year a German professor came into my laboratory and asked to have the process explained to him. I did so. Why not? He was a brother scientist, and it was before the war. He expressed his delight, and then asked quite harmlessly that he might see the bacteria. I opened the incubator for him. He then asked for a sample, but I said, 'No,' because the work was not completed. Next day he came back and told the truth. He said he wanted it for the German Board of Agriculture, and that it would be worth my while to let him have it. They didn't get it; I may tell you that. But contrast it with what we get from our Board of Agriculture." (A voice "Shameful!")

Professor Bottomley said he had received an offer that a company should be formed with a capital of £100,000, that a purchase price of 33,000 fully paid £1 shares should be given to him, and that he should receive £1,000 a year as consultant chemist. He objected to that course because of the enhanced price at which the peat would be sold to the public. At present, although the raw peat cost £2 10s. a ton, it could be sold at a profit at £6 a ton. The authorities at King's College were willing to allow the use of their laboratories free to produce the bacteria if they could formulate a public scheme, and Mr. Mond, of Brunner, Mond, and Co., had offered to put up part or all of the money required without interest. For the period of the war he was willing to give all his knowledge and all his work, and he hoped some definite scheme would result by which the country might benefit. (Cheers.)

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	12	m. 2 45	28 10	12	m 8 2	19 7
		2 44a	25 3		8 37a	16 10
Sat.	13	m 3 43	27 2	13	m. 20 25	19 7
		3 54a	24 9		9 42a	18 4
SUN	14	m 4 49	27 1	14	m 11 47	19 3
		5 19a	24 5		11 17a	19 5
MON	15	m 6 0	28 7	15	m 0 52a	18 7
		6 53a	24 9			
TUE	16	m 7 10	28 3	16	m 1 45a	17 10
		8 11a	25 7			
WED	17	m 8 6	28 2	17	m 1 56	20 0
		9 5a	26 6		2 29a	17 2
THUR	18	m 8 50	26 1	18	m 2 51	20 0
		9 51a	27 3		3 7a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise		Sunset	
12	(Friday)	6h. 44m.	6h.	2m.
13	(Saturday)	6h. 44m.	6h.	2m.
14	(Sunday)	6h. 45m.	6h.	1m.
15	(Monday)	6h. 45m.	6h.	1m.
16	(Tuesday)	6h. 46m.	6h.	1m.
17	(Wednesday)	6h. 46m.	6h.	1m.
18	(Thursday)	6h. 47m.	6h.	0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-9m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.86	Inches.
Temperature of Air	83.8	deg rees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7	"
Dew Point	75.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.765	"
Extent of cloud; sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2 6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.7	"
Minimum do. do.	78.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, NNW S	
Movement of Wind do. do.	14	Miles.

Is creating a furore of enthusiasm everywhere among ladies who pride themselves upon the distinctive superiority of their menus. It is a pure vegetable oil, absolutely free from animal fats and greases, is wholesome, delicious, highly digestible, and all throughout India it is supplanting lard for shortening, cooking butter for frying and olive oil for salads, sauces, etc.

SOLD by all progressive dealers in the following sizes:—

1 lb. tins, 6 annas each; 3½ lbs. tins, Re. 1 each; 35 lbs. tins, Rs. 8-8 each.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2136.)

Can be had from:

BOMBAY: D. C Oomrigar & Co., Market; Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Times Buildings; Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteaways, Fort; Maratha Agency Stores, Girgaon.
POONA: Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores.
AHMEDNAGAR: Cursetji & Sons.
LONAVLA: Railway Co-operative Society Ld.

Also from all **progressive** Dealers and Stores.

EMPORIUM OF . . . . ENGLISH & AMERICAN BOOTS & SHOES . . .

The finest, most complete and comprehensive line of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear in Kid, Calf, Patent, Buck Leathers in Assorted Colours from shining diamond to dull black, and latest tan to the deepest brown. . . . . .

Manufactured by the best English and American Makers, at prices to suit all purses.

Rs. 3 TO Rs. 50 PER PAIR

TAJBHOY & Co.

Baria Mansions Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay.

WEST END WRIST WATCHES

The **"SOWAR"**

MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.

15''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantial well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

Nickel Silver, Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made in the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

A WORD TO THE WISE.

ONE ORDER PLEASE

AND YOU WILL BE DELIHGTED, TO SAY THE LEAST

A new entertainment of delightful **Indian Confectionery** has been opened at the

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON.

DON'T MISS IT PLEASE.

We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

Ours is the only charming saloon for Europeans.

Proprietor—**KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI,**

BARIA MANSIONS, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2876.

COMMERCIAL.

FORM AND DESIGN OF CURRENCY NOTES.

The following letter has been received from Government with reference to a representation recently made by the Bombay Presidency Trades Association in regard to the desirability of improving the form and design of the ten and fifty rupee currency notes now in circulation:—

Financial Department.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1915.

From, J. A. Pope, Esq., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Ltd.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 3378-15 dated 8th October 1915, to the address of the Government of India, enquiring whether, as a result of the deputation to England of a special officer to investigate the question of improving the form and design of the Government of India's currency notes, the striking similarity existing between ten and fifty rupee notes would be removed, I am directed to state as follows:—

2. I am to refer you to paragraph 94 of the speech by the Hon. Sir William Meyer introducing the Financial Statement for 1915-16, and to explain that the question of a radical improvement in the form and design of the Government of India's currency notes has for some time past been engaging their attention. The question has been examined with reference to the practice in other countries and from the point of view of convenience in use and the prevention of counterfeiting; and a special officer was for some time on duty in England and elsewhere studying the subject. At the time the war broke out the Government of India were about to address Chambers of Commerce and other authorities in the matter, and it was intended to offer the fullest opportunity for criticism and suggestion. The question affects, however, not only the Commercial public but the Indian public generally, and in view of the conditions created by the outbreak of war, it was considered undesirable to ventilate the question of a complete change in all the existing forms of notes while such conditions prevailed. The Government of India's present intention therefore is to suspend the further consideration of this question until the war is ended. I am to state in conclusion that the fullest consideration will be given to any suggestions which the Bombay Presidency Trades Association may desire to offer on the points mentioned in its letter under reply as well as others, when the question is finally taken up by the Government of India. I have the honour to be, etc.,—(Sd.) J. A. Pope, Under-Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT FROM SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S SPEECH.

Extract paragraph 94 of the Speech of the Hon. Sir William Meyer introducing the Financial Statement for 1915-16:—

"Before the war broke out, we also had under our consideration certain questions connected with the paper currency, the two most important being, perhaps, first a radical improvement in the form and design of our currency notes a matter which we have now had to set aside for a time owing to the crisis; and, second, the adoption of measures to facilitate the encashment of notes and so extend their use. As regards this latter question, the war crisis, instead of being a stumbling block, appears to be likely to hasten a solution. In the period of general apprehension and incipient panic which immediately followed the outbreak of war, we regarded it as our foremost duty to secure the unimpeded encashment of our notes in every practicable way; and I think we have had our reward in the confidence which this policy has gained for us. It will be our object, as far as feasible, to maintain, as a permanent measure, the facilities which we have granted in this period of emergency, and gradually to improve and develop our administrative arrangement with this end in view."

SAKURA

CHERRY BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—

Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Sole Agent:—T. HARA.

P. O. Box 374. Bombay.

VITHALDAS CHATURBHUJ & CO.

DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, RUBY AND SAPPHIRE MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

A very old firm which has dealings throughout India and Europe for upwards of 30 years. Indian and European merchants abroad, wishing a connection for wholesale business, will please apply at

No. 45, Mumbadevi, Javeri Bazar, BOMBAY.

Tele. Address "OPAL," BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1019.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Liverpool, Nov. 11th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	14,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
"	Sales of East Indian ..	1,150
"	Imports	10,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	6.89+20d.
Egyptian F.G.F. .	.. ..	9.60+10d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan.	11.89+22
	Mar.	12.11+23
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11.87+19
	Mar.	12.08+18
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	11.72+20
	Mar.	12.02+25

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Nov. 11th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close
Nov.	6.87	14
Nov.-Dec.	6.86	15
Dec.-Jan.	6.85	15
Jan.-Feb.	6.84	15
Feb.-March	6.83	15
March-April	6.81	14
April-May	6.80	14
May-June	6.78	13
June-July	6.75	13
July-Aug.	6.71	12
Aug.-Sept.	6.59	13
Sept.-Oct.	6.49	14
Oct.-Nov.	6.45	14

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	4.85
" " Fully Good	..	5.00
" " Fine ..	..	5.15 (+5)
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	5.30
" " " Fine	..	5.60
" Broach Good ..	..	6.30
" " Fully Good	..	6.45 (+10)
" " Fine ..	..	6.60
" Scinde Good ..	..	4.80
" " Fully Good	..	4.95 (+5)
" " Fine ..	..	5.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 11th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	Mutilated.
Futures at New York Jan. ..	..11.80+5
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..12.01+5
Spot Cotton at New York ..	.11.85+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	.11.38+13
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	..11.64+2
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	..11.89+3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 7⅞
Demand Bills	4.65.50—35
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	.. 50¼+¼

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Nov. 11th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	55,400,000	Dec.	1,300,000
Public Deposits .	49,000,000	Inc.	3,500,000
Other do. .	90,400,000	Dec.	5,400,000
Govt. Securities .	18,900,000	No change.	
Other do. .	97,700,000	Dec.	800,000
Notes and Gold .	40,600,000	Dec.	1,100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 29% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot.. .. .. 24 7/16+1/16

Closing Tone of Silver :—Mint buying.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately C 15

HARDINGE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

STANDARDS I—VII.

7 to 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LANGUAGES

French, Latin, Persian, Pali and Sanskrit.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL PREMISES

C. P. TANK, BOMBAY.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us. We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work

COWPER & Co.,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Next to Fort, Fire Brigade Station

77, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4½	Unchanged
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛	
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅛	
Interest day to day loans	4	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	..£1,335,000	
Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs.	27.85	

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 11th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£90⅜
4½ % 1925—1945	..£96 11/16

THE MAILS.

London, Nov. 11th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 11th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. paid .. 44/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. Quoted .. .. .. 65+1s-6d

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Nov.-Dec. .. .. .. 58+6d

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. .. ..67/6+4s

Toria Rapeseed. Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. .. ..62/6+9d

Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec Paid .. 65/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull .. £10/1/3 unchd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.. ..	£90½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75⅝
Copper Braziers	£101
Yellow Metal	11½
Hard Spelter	56
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool ..	£19
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	4/7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	2/7⅞
Ceylon Rubber November paid	2/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	21/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	285	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	233	223	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	229	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	224	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	240	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	270/1	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	267/8	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.. ..	254	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	231	..	..	Dec. 1915
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh ..	17,373	150 pl.	17,223
Central India ..	14,060	227 pl.	13,833
Barsi & Nagar ..	22,861	130 pl.	22,731
Berar	17,471	1,012 pl.	16,459
Central Provinces	5,184	1,629 pl.	3,555
Compta & Dharwar.	32,564		
Norths-Westerns.	22,860	8,575 pl.	58,561
Cocanada.	3,943		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	7,969		
Dhollera.. ..	27,041	3,035 pl.	24,006
Broach	3,007	.... pl.	3,007
Rajputana ..	18,143	.... pl.	18,143
N. W. Prov. ..	103,409	6,915 pl.	130,766
Sind Punjab. ..	34,278		
Persian ..	144	21 pl.	123
American ..	....	....	..
Egyptian ..	124	196 —	72
Other Sorts ..	1,909	692 pl.	1,217
Total ..	332,131	22,582	pl. 309,549

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 12th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	205	195	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	..	233	223	..	Ready N. C.
	223	211	200	..	Ready
	..	223/26	..	..	Nov.-Dec.
	..	227	218	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	223	213	..	Ready N. C.
	..	200	188	..	Ready O. C.
	..	225	213	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	236	224	..	Ready
	..	215	205	..	Ready O. C.
	..	235	223	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	253	243	..	Ready
	..	233	223	..	Ready O. C.
	..	248	240	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Oomawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	235	225	..	Ready.
	..	250	242	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G	..	238	228	..	Ready.
	..	253	245	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	242	232	..	Ready.
	..	257	249	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	246	236	..	Ready.
	..	261	253	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	248	238	..	Ready.
	..	265	255	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Broach (M.G.)	..	251	241	231	Ready.
	..	284	..	..	Feb.-Mar.
	..	286	..	278	1/25 Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	207	195	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	232	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	250	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	237	Ready.
	..	..	..	226	Ready.

Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	262 Ready.
	.. ..	.. ..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 11th November, 1915:—

Cotton	4,160 Bales.
Wheat	6,265 cwts.
Linseed	2,908 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,341 "
Ginjellyseed	1,107 "
Poppyseed	809 "
Groundnuts	714 "
Castorseed	5,316 "
Rice	758 "
Myrabollams	1,791 "
Cottonseed	10,264 "
Gram	3,622 "
Joowar	2026 "
Barley	7,491 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 12th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	46 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 14 0	8 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 1 0	8 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	39 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	13	6
Linseed May	9	3	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	8	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Jany.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5.16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m.s. do.	192½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	135½
Do. Shanghai	176½
60 d-s. Yokohama	154½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-9-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 12.

To-day the Cotton Mill Share Market opened with a firm attitude and in consequence of short covering and brisk booking by bull operators the quotations rapidly moved up, though at intervals a slight reaction was noticeable.

The closing tone was denotative of a further advance.

Tata Iron and Steel shares remained remarkably steady. The Bombay Steam Navigation which underwent a sharp set back yesterday revived substantially to-day.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 516½.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 400 but gradually improved to Rs. 410 at which rate a big lot was placed.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,132½ and steadily improved to Rs. 1,160 at the close.

Standards changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 960 to Rs. 970.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,937½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,460, Kohinoors to Rs. 625 and Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 755.

Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 227½. Crescent to Rs. 97½, Emperor Edward to Rs. 220, and New Great Easterns to Rs. 202½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares kept steady at Rs. 917½.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 215 in the morning but later on rose to Rs. 227½.

Central Provinces Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 116

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 390.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 97.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India on the 10th November 1915:—Regular Bills of (Rs. 170,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d; Telegraphic Transfers, immediate amount Rs. 5,00,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 116d. Telegraphic Transfers deferred amount Rs. 43,30,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/16d. The allotment of Council Bills for the next week is 50 lakhs.

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CATHOLIC LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

FORMALLY INAUGURATED IN BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the Catholic ladies of Bombay was held in the Hall of the Institute Luso-Indiano to formally establish the Association. There was a fairly large gathering of ladies interested in the movement and a few gentlemen were also present.

Rev. Father Gyr, S. J. proposed Dr. Mrs. Cecilia De Monte to take the chair and he was seconded by Mr. B. DeSouza.

Dr. Mrs. De Monte having taken the chair addressed the gathering. After thanking the assembly for the honour done to her, Mrs. De Monte observed as follows:—

"The object of the Catholic Ladies' Association is to promote social and friendly unity amongst its members. I must leave it to abler hands and more fertile brains to evolve a scheme which would attain this object. For the present I cannot advise you to confine your activities merely to the promotion of social intercourse. A wider field of usefulness is before us. I noticed with pride and satisfaction the part which our Catholic ladies are playing in the War Relief Fund work. Those ladies who have been helping before should continue to do so, others, who have not done so should make a beginning.

"At this juncture of supreme gravity let us all unite and put forth our maximum efforts to assist Government. I wish the Association every success and trust it will justify, its existence by doing good and useful work."

Dr. Mrs. De Monte then called upon Mr. Mick DeSouza to read the report of the Provinsional Committee.

The report *inter alia* explained the origin of the Association, its objects, and the good work that the Association had done since it was provisionally started on 1st May 1915.

The report having been read the President formally declared the Association as established.

Mr. Mick A. De Souza next proposed and Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the proposal that the following ladies should form the Managing Committee of the Association.

President:—Dr. Mrs. C. De Monte.
Vice-President:—Mrs. B. Pais.
Members:—Mrs. Frank Oliveira, Dr. Mrs. F. M. Saldanha Fernandez, Mrs. A. G. Viegas, Mrs. F. W. Pereira, Mrs. J. C. DeSouza, Mrs. J. Selvyn, Mrs. W. F. Pais, Mrs. F. L. D'Silva, Mrs. E. Collasco and Miss M. Machado.
Secretary Miss A. Godinho Souza.
General Secretary and Treasurer, Mick A. D'Souza.

The proposition being adopted Revd Father Gyr addressed the assembly and dwelt upon the importance of having such an Association and said that it would tend to unite the different sections of the Catholic community and promote good fellowship among them.

Mr. D. Thompson also touched briefly upon the importance of having such an Association and he hoped that in course of time branches of the Association would be established in the mofussil.

The following donations were then announced of Rs. 50 each from Dr. Mrs. C. D'Monte, Mrs. A. G. Viegas and Rs. 30 each from the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Messrs. Ed. M. Pereira R. Fonseca, and Mick A. D'Souza, who according to the prospectus of the Association, are entitled to be styled "Founders" and "Patrons" of the Association respectively.

Then there was some discussion as to the appointment of Trustees for the Management of the Association funds, but it was decided to defer their appointment for some later date.

It was suggested that a concert in aid of the War Fund should be organised in the beginning of next year.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President, Provisional Committee and Revd. Father Gyr, S.J.

CONVALESCENT SEPOYS ATTACKED

SIX SHOP-KEEPERS SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
KARACHI, Nov. 11.

Some convalescent wounded sepoys of a local Baluchi Regiment who had proceeded to the Manga Pir thermal springs some ten miles out to bathe in August last, were set upon riotously by certain villagers and beaten.

The District Police investigated and sent up six accused shop-keepers to the Sub-divisional Magistrate at Tatta for trial. All the accused were found guilty. The ringleader has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, three to three months' and fifteen days' each and the remaining two were fined Rs. 51 each.

INDIAN RECRUITING POSTER.

THE CALL TO THE MAHRATTAS.

DACOITY AND MURDER.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT ALLAHABAD.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The Sessions Judge of Allahabad has been engaged in hearing a case in which Gayaprasad and five others were charged with dacoity and murder. The prosecution case was that one Dinapal Saraogi, priest of a Jain temple known as Digambar Dharamshala near Allahabad, used to live in the temple with his little daughter. It was rumoured abroad that he was in possession of hidden treasures. On August 22nd the accused visited the temple and asked the deceased to point out the place where he had kept his wealth. On his refusal they dragged him round and finally threw him down into a well. His little daughter saw her father being tortured but she was threatened that if she cried she would be killed. She was told that her father had gone to kill a wolf.

The case is proceeding.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION

(NEWS BUREAU.)
CALCUTTA, Nov 11.

Before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to-day Mrinmoy Dasgupta, a second year student of the Sibpur Engineering College, was tried to answer charges under sections 19 (f) and 20 of the Arms Act and 411 of the Penal Code.

On behalf of defence it was argued that there was absolutely no reliable evidence to show that the accused was carrying Mauser pistol cartridges at the Howrah railway station.

The Public Prosecutor in reply said that the evidence against the accused was strong but he would not press the charge under section 411 of the Penal Code.

The Magistrate without framing any charge adjourned the hearing till the 22nd instant.

Telegraphic advices received from London state that the directors of Travancore Minerals Company Ltd., have forwarded a subscription of one hundred guineas to the Indian Soldiers' Fund.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

LIVELY DEBATE EXPECTED ON DR. WATSON'S MOTION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

At the next meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to be held on 4th December a lively discussion is expected to take place on Dr. Watson's motion for instituting an enquiry into the cause of increase of percentage of passes in the B.A. and Matriculation. Opinion in the University circle is sharply divided in the matter and already notices of amendments are pouring in. Dr. Watson is inclined to view the whole situation with alarm, but such is not the feeling among Indian members of the Senate.

Sub-Inspector Adam Khan, of the Sind Police, has been found guilty of misappropriation by a majority of three to two assessors and sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner's Court to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment.

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Sole Importer:—T. HARA, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with English Mails due at 7 a.m.
Cathedral High School Annual Sports on the Maidan behind the Marine Lines, from 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Cricket Match—Young Men's Hindu Association v. Hindu Gymkhana, on Gymkhana grounds, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood, special meeting of condolence in connection with the death of Sir P. M. Mehta, Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 15.

The Good Life League, lecture on the "Psychology of Character," by Mr. A. R. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, 6-30 p.m.
Parsi Writers' Association, Mr. R. P. Karakaria's public lecture on "Fifteen Months of the Great War," Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 13.

263.—Parade.—"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. on Monday next, the 15th instant. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

264.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Coy:—
No. 6732 Vol. J. N. Dunsmor.

The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—
No. 8772 Vol. J. F. D. da Cunha and No. 8773 Vol. W. L. Kail.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Nov. 17.

Corps Orders by Captain M. N. Sowerby Commanding.

954—Duties. Duties for the ensuing week commencing 14th November 1915:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. White A. S.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Primshaw W.

955—Parades. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba South on Tuesday 16th inst. at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.
No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad.

956—Parades. No. 4 Company will parade at 9-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. for Rifle Exercise and Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Major H. P. Strong and the Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry under the direction of Mr. E. Colonna Band Master, will play this evening the following programme at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

March.—Territorial ..... Blankinbury
Selection.—The Earl and the Girl ... J. Caryll
Valse.—Decembre ..... F. Godefrin
Four Songs.—Indian Love Lyrics ... Findon
Selection.—Carmen ..... Bizeto
Two Step.—Dreams of Ragtime ... Thurban

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., E. B. & C.I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Victoria Gardens (with admission fee) this evening from 5-45 to 7-30

March.—Granada ..... Garcia
Overture.—Le Chevalier Briton ... Hermann
Valse.—Die Hydropten ..... Cung, 1.
Selection—The Mikado ..... Sullivan
An Indian Romance.—Hobomoko ... Reeves
Gavotte (Bells).—Les Cloches de St. Malo ..... Rimmer
Selection.—The Girl Who Didn't ... Eysler
Two Step.—Tipperary ..... Baynes

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers will proceed home to-morrow by the P. and O. Mail steamer Persia:—

Mr. H. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Mr. B. H. Bird, Mrs. Bird, 3 children and nurse, Miss Bloxam, Mrs. M. E. Brander, Mr. A. Bryant, Mrs. R. Cantlell, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Carew, Mrs. J. S. Colquhoun, Mrs. H. Cooke, and infant, Mr. N. Corstophan, Mr. L. C. Crump, Mr. E. Daltry, Mr. G. P. Danby, Mr. H. F. Darvell, Mrs. Darvell, and infant, Mr. S. C. Demetriadi, Mr. J. B. Dods, Mr. J. R. Duncan, Dr. S. C. Dutt, Mrs. M. Ebden and child, Sister Elspeth, Mrs. C. S. Gibson, Mr. J. E. Goodge, I.C.S., Mrs. Grace, 2 children 2 infants and nurse, Mrs. E. A. Hall, Mr. C. Henderson, Mr. B. B. Houston, Mr. W. H. P. Landon, Mr. J. M. Macdonald, Mrs. MacManus, and infant, Mr. T. A. Magnus, Mrs. Magnus child, infant and nurse, Mr. W. Mayes, Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. D. V. Mukhi, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. S. Nakashima, Mr. W. G. Nash, Mr. C. L. Pascricha, Mr. M. W. Peacop, Mr. C. Porter, Mrs. Philip Read, Mr. E. E. Saunders, Mrs. E. E. Savi, and child, Mr. A. N. Seal, Mrs. Senior, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. J. Sharp, Mr. V. Smyth, Mr. F. B. Stratton, Lady Stuart, and maid, Mr. W. Warwick, Miss Weatherley, Mr. W. G. Welman, Mr. H. Westlake, Mr. B. Worthington, Mr. Thomas, Mr. A. J. C. Waterland, Mr. J. W. Sankey, Mrs. Loch, child, infant and nurse, Mr. R. C. Lorimer, Mrs. E. Cockadey and child, Mrs. C. Ridle, Mr. T. Egawa, Mr. L. Bishop, Mr. J. W. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pratt, Miss D. Heron, Mr. C. G. Canning, Mrs. Partridge and 2 children, Mrs. Puttock 2 children and infant, Mr. Herbert Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Blackwood, Mrs. B. W. Grey, Mr. E. E. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Lloyd, Mr. R. M. Jamieson, Mr. E. Le Fevre, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Miss Hook, Mr. R. W. Swan-mason, Mrs. Anson, Mr. R. H. Warburton, Mr. A. Kidd.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

A social gathering of members with their families connected with the Parish Feast of the Cathedral will be held in the Library Hall, Cavel Street, to-morrow at 9 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Satyadeo will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Man's duty towards God."

THE KING OF ITALY.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The Italian Colony's dinner party held on Thursday night at the Taj to celebrate the King of Italy's birthday, was largely attended by all members of the small but patriotic Colony, and resulted in a great success. The veneration and unbounded admiration that all Italians feel for their noble fighting King, made it a duty for every Italian, that could do so, to be present, and all the most prominent members of the Italian Colony with a large attendance of fair ladies, gaily arrayed for the occasion, in their best frocks and smiles, gathered round the testefully decorated tables of the Taj, and loudly cheered throughout the night for their King, their country and the Allies.

The Italian Consul, Chevalier G. B. Gorio, treated the gathering to an inspired speech and with fluent oratory explained the true significance of the gathering and the moral and material reasons of Italy's intervention, which could only be on the side of the Allies, to whom flew all the sympathy of the Italian people, and finally complimented the Colony on its great activity and patriotic zeal.

Great enthusiasm reigned throughout the night and the toasts of the King-Emperor and the King of Italy, were drunk to the tune of the respective national anthems.

The guests did not leave till after one o'clock, after having despatched a cablegram conveying their loyalty and greeting to His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, at the Front, and enjoyed the fine musical entertainment given by Mrs. Maria Luisa Segre and Mr. Martirosi.

The service under the personal supervision of Mr. C. Stengler, the Manager of the Taj, was as usually quite *recherché* and *soigné* in every detail.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT HUME MEMORIAL GHURCH.

A Service of Thanks-giving for the installation of the electric lighting system at the Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, will be held to-day in the Church at 8.30 p.m. The service will be interspersed with sacred Victrola and Indian music. The Rev. A. H. Clark, M.A., B.D., will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague occurred in the city on Thursday, Middle and Lower Colaba, reporting the same. There was one attack of small-pox, but no deaths and cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 52 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 84 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2857, out of which 8 were found to be plague-stricken.

MR. GANDHI'S DEWALI FEAST TO MILLHANDS' CHILDREN.

Pupils of the day and night school of the Servants of India Society conducted at Ahmedabad for the benefit of millhands and their children, all belonging to the Vaghri caste, were treated by Mr. M. K. Gandhi at his Ashram situated on Sarkhej Road in Ahmedabad on the Hindu New Year's day on Monday last. Over 125 youths and children were treated with sports and evening meal consisting of fruits etc. was served to them all. They enjoyed this much and had a pleasant walk back at sunset to the city. This was the third treat given to these boys by Mr. Gandhi since the opening of the School in March last.

MESSRS. N. POWELL & CO.

In medical circles the name of Messrs. N. Powell and Co. has long been representative of progressive activity in the manufacture of high-class surgical instruments and hospital appurtenances of all kinds. But it was not until the war broke out that their perfection of production and extraordinary energy became to be more fully recognised by the outside world. And had it not been for Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s resourcefulness and energy, it would have been almost impossible for the various Base and War Hospitals to have been fitted up and fully equipped with the necessary paraphernalia in such a short time. The credit of having fitted up the Hospital ships Loyalty and Madras, has also to be credited to this firm, and the effective service they rendered to the Lady Hardinge Hospital for Indian soldiers, is too well known to require further comment. The Government and public alike therefore owe a debt of gratitude to the plucky manager of this firm, who with his go-ahead energy has done so much for this country in the time of extreme emergency. The firm's extensive works are situated in Byculla, and their head office and show rooms in Lamington Road, Girgaum.

Official and Personal

Lord and Lady Willingdon who started on their winter tour on Wednesday, reached Hospet yesterday morning and halted for a visit to Hampi. Their Excellencies resumed their journey in the afternoon and reached Gadag in the evening where they presented Sanads at a public meeting and visited Mr. Spooner's poultry farm. They reach Ranibennur this morning.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has placed his railway workshops at the disposal of the Government for munition work in connection with the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted by H.E. the Viceroy.

The Hon. Mr. McNeill, I.C.S., has resigned his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council and a new appointment will be made in his place.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

REOPENING ON MONDAY NIGHT.

To-day's mail brings to Bombay Mr. Humphrey Bishop and his star Company who are to open a three weeks' engagement next Monday night at the Royal Opera House. Just as the Tango has gone out of public favour, so will the Revue decline, and Mr. Bishop is ambitious enough to believe that his "concert-revue" will prove its successor on the music-hall stage.

The public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves next week. All the artistes in the Company, it is claimed, are really clever, as well as versatile. Those strong on the musical side are Miss Nora Noon—soprano—who has already appeared with success at Covent Garden Opera House; Miss Sybil Keymer, a young violinist in great demand at concerts at Home; Mr. Stanley Vilven, a tenor of Queen's Hall renown, and Mr. Humphrey Bishop, the manager of the Company, who is possessed of a fine bass voice.

Besides being a celebrated ballet dancer, Mlle. Suzanne Verney is an actress of great ability, and has appeared in Alhambra and Palace revues in London. Miss Katie Hill, too, is a talented light comedy actress with endless appearances under famous managers to her credit. Another lady who will greatly interest Bombay playgoers on account of the novelty of her work is La Sevillanita, of Grand Guignol fame. Her last successes in Paris have been won by her classical posing, but she is also a fine actress. The humorist of the party is Mr. Harry Russon, whose sketch "The Last of the Cabbies" has been seen at many of the best music-halls in London.

"The Wedgwood Classics" occupies the greater part of the second half of the programme, the lighter numbers being placed first. Selections from "To-Night's the Night!" and something new in cinematography,—the Clarendon Speaking Pictures,—fill one of the finest variety bills ever seen in India.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

LORD KITCHENER FILMED.

The outstanding feature of the entertainment at the Excelsior this week is a remarkably fine film depicting Lord Kitchener's recent visit to the firing line accompanied by General Joffre. The remainder of the programme is unique in so far as it is entirely composed of comedy. That favourite of favourites, Charles Chaplin, appears in an extremely funny piece called "A Night Out," an experience which is usually exciting with most people, but is one long scream with Charles Chaplin. Then the ever-green Wiffles makes a welcome reappearance in a "matrimonial muddle," a piece in two parts, and, thirdly, there is "Fattys' Jonah Day" with another very popular cinema comedian in the leading role. Altogether, it is a programme that is sure to amuse. It is not often that Bombay theatre-goers are treated to high class singing, and so Madame Marion Kemp, who appears for eight nights at the Excelsior beginning on the 22nd, ought to receive a very cordial welcome. This accomplished Australian lady is a Bachelor of Music and a contralto of wide repute. She will be supported by three other artistes, namely Mr. Francis Halls, a leading baritone of the Adelaide Conservatoire, Miss Ivy Wigmore, a brilliant young violinist of the Royal College, London, and Mr. Harold Proctor, one of the many solo pianists who have helped to bring Australia well to the front in the musical world. The plan of the House will be on view at Messrs Rose and Co's. on Monday next.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

THE COLD WEATHER ATTRACTIONS.

This enterprising Cinema opens its new season to-night with an epoch-making announcement, inasmuch as the Cinemas in Bombay are concerned, that of giving two Changes of Programmes per week, that is, every Saturday and Wednesday. The popularity that this Cinema has attained, has enabled the management to secure and show to the public only the best of the film products from all parts of the world, and in order to give full benefit of their scope of selection to the Bombay Cinema lovers, they have wisely taken this new step.

In this week's programme, two new brands of films are announced, and it can be safely said that both will be an instantaneous success. The Drama is the product of the Pathe-Balboa Studio (of California), which is one of the largest independent producing plants in the world. It has a capacity of 20,000 feet of negative film a week, and employs 250 people. The company is now putting the finishing touches on "Neal of the Navy," the big patriotic photoplay serial, in which the Navy Department of United States Government is co-operating. Balboas have also been responsible for the production of those wonderfully realistic dramas entitled "Who Pays?", and which will shortly be presented to the Bombay public. The other new brand is the Starlight Comedies which have come out to this country with a great reputation. The two Hebrew Comedians, who take the leading parts in them, are said to be the funniest "laughter makers" on the screen, and their appearance is bound to create great enthusiasm. A notable coloured comedy by Wiffles also forms part of the programme, and M. Prince has certainly never been seen in a funnier mood. The programme at the Imperial Cinema is altogether one of the best offered by them for some time, and the next Wednesday's Change also is promised to be equally good and nice.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Exciting scenes and an absence of padding are the chief recommendations of an extraordinary film, entitled "The Ruby of Blood" to be shown this week at the above picturedrome. Till one sees this film, one has no idea that so many sensational episodes could be strung together in three reels to form a coherent story. But this film is not merely a series of exciting adventures, it has a deep well defined plot running throughout which rivets the attention and holds it to the end. There is not a moment when interest flags. In the opening we have some extraordinary scenes of magnificence depicting the interior of a temple, which is followed by the exciting pursuit of the chief into the interior of a jungle, where a struggle for life with a leopard is succeeded by a vivid jungle fire. Scenes on shipboard with the ship on fire with all the attendant horrors scenes in Rome, scenes at the noted gaming rooms at Monte Carlo, a murder in the Casino grounds, are the next sensations, which are eclipsed by a thrilling struggle for life between the herome and a huge serpent. This is a subject with the right kind of material to make it a huge success. Charles Chaplin in "The Masquerader" is inimitable as usual.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

AN APPEAL TO MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the Council of the All-India Moslem League has decided to hold the Session of the league in Bombay, may I appeal to the Mahomedan Leaders of the community in general to close our ranks? We are bound by our constitution. Reverence for and obedience to that constitution and discipline are absolutely necessary qualities to enable us to say that we are fit for real political franchise, freedom and Self-Government.

At this juncture we are watched not only by India but the whole of the British Empire of which we aspire to be an independent, free and equal member along with the dominions who already enjoy the freedom and Self-Government. No consideration of any kind or nature whatsoever should weigh with us or influence us except the best interest of the country and the community. The Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League both have for their goal the attainment of Self-Government for India. The recognition of this claim will have to be judged,—and depend greatly upon how the Congress and the League organise control and conduct themselves this year and in the near future.

I wish to state with the greatest emphasis that there is no truth in the baseless statements made in some quarters that any responsible Mahomedan leader thinks that the League should be merged into the Indian National Congress. But conference, in collaboration, if possible, is the object, and what objection is there to this course?

Now that the majority of the leading representatives of the Council have decided on holding the Sessions in Bombay can we not bury our differences, show a united front and acquit ourselves with credit and honour?

What will the success of the Sessions of the League this year mean?

1. It will show the power of organisations, the solidarity of Musalman opinions and their true worth. This will entitle them to claim the rights and privileges of a free people.

2. It will make our Hindu friends value us all the more and will make them feel more than ever that we are worthy of standing shoulder to shoulder with them for the cause and the Motherland.

3. It will prove to British politicians and statesmen, to Parliament and the British nation generally that we are not crying for the moon when we ask for Self-Government but that we are determined and are in earnest about it and that we shall pursue our course steadfastly and unitedly till the goal is realized.

4. It will convince the Government here and in England and the British Empire at large that the Mahomedans of India, notwithstanding their religious sentiments and feelings at this juncture of the greatest crisis that the Empire has to face, can show due control, restraint and moderation in their deliberations and can exercise judgment and pursue a course which is worthy of the highest statesmanship.

In conclusion I urge all the Mahomedans to rally round the flag of the All-India Moslem League and as true patriots stand by its constitution and thus make the community feel proud of the only political organisations it possesses at present,—

Yours etc.,

M. A. JINNAH,

Bombay, Nov. 11.

KING EDWARD AND WILLIAM BOOTH MEMORIAL SCHOOLS.

OPENING CEREMONIES TO BE PERFORMED BY LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army announce that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have kindly consented to conduct the opening ceremonies of the "King Edward" and "William Booth Memorial Silk School" buildings situated on Ripon Road and Sankli Street, Byculla, respectively, on Thursday, December 9th at 4 p.m.

These Social Institutions form a part of the Scheme which was outlined in connection with the Bombay Budget introduced in March of this year.

The King Edward Industrial Home, as is well known, is for the accommodation of stranded Europeans. The Home was opened in 1900 by Lord Sydenham and is now well established. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Institution last year which was in rented premises in Clare Road. This Institution is undoubtedly an asset to the City. It provides a Home and industry for stranded men without pauperising them, and after helping them on their feet, through the Labour Bureau, they are able to go out to situations and earn an honest living. The principal industry is the collecting, sorting and pressing of waste paper for remanufacture. Some five horse vans are daily in the city collecting the paper in gunny bags provided to firms and offices and some 80 persons are daily employed in sorting, etc. This is a more sanitary way of disposing of this kind of refuse than throwing it in the Municipal dust bin or allowing it to accumulate and become a menace to public health. Thus with waste labour such refuse is being turned into good account.

THE SILK SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIES.

These institutions are in connection with the Scheme for dealing with conditionally released prisoners and boys of the criminal tribes or criminal tendencies. The two buildings which will provide Homes are now in course of erection.

The Silk School, Weavery and Joinery will also be open for the training of students in this branch of industry.

All those interested in the advancement of Industries in India, Social Reform, etc., should avail themselves of the opportunity of being present on the occasion of the official opening by their Excellencies.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is notified that the Arms Act exemption shall cease to apply to the subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria.

Two Deputy Commissioners of Police were specially deputed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on Thursday evening to consider several hundred applications for the "Muharram" processions. Altogether 400 were granted.

A cable has been received by Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield of Calcutta from London informing them that the Captain of the s.s. Numidia lying at Sabang, has received instructions to release her cargo on certain terms.

A notification has been issued extending the terms of all non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council up to 27th June, 1916. This will give adequate time for the new elections and the Council will meet in September next.

The Hon. Mr. T. Richmond, President of the Anglo-Indian Association, Madras, has cabled to Lady Laidlaw in Scotland conveying the condolence of the Association on the death of Sir Robert Laidlaw who was one of the greatest benefactors of the domiciled community.

A fatal motor cycle accident took place yesterday at Calcutta, resulting in the death of a young European named H. B. Mcleary aged 17. He passed out of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and joined a British engineering company in this city. While riding the cycle the deceased dashed against a curb stone and struck against a pillar.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers' firm at Karachi have issued a circular to their staff under the signature of the two local Greek managers to the effect that Messrs. Ralli's office is a British firm and to avoid any sort of misunderstanding amongst the staff regarding its nationality they have asked them to refer to the Government of India who along with the British Government, have recognized Messrs. Ralli's as a British firm.

The Appellate Bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, has quashed the proceedings wherein Dr. Contractor, a Parsi Assistant Surgeon of Shikarpur, was prosecuted by Mr. Mulraj, City Magistrate of Shikarpur, for contempt of court in alleged unseemly and insulting behaviour while a witness. The Bench observed that the allegations were somewhat vague and in view of the undignified nature of the case it would be unwise to allow further proceedings in a court of law.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major H. Stewart becomes Political Agent, Maskat.

Mr. C. C. Watson officiates as Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, vice Mr. Holmes on leave.

Capt. Tulsi Prasad has been given a Kaiser-i-Hind medal (2nd class) for public services. He belongs to the Nepal Contingent at Ghangora near Dehra.

Captains Danks and Lawrence revert to military duty.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Drs. Kapadia, Aich and Vakil are appointed temporary lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service.

The following gentlemen are appointed Second-Lieutnants in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—G. D. N. Bartlett, H. O. Crowther, C. F. C. Quilter, G. F. Dixon and O. H. Elliot.

The following officers are promoted Colonels: Lieutenant-Colonels L. N. Herbert, J. H. Roche, E. B. Grimston, S. B. Graham, and J. O. Meanie.

Both Lieutenants Hamilton Smythe and De Courcy resign their appointments in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cronin retires from the Indian Army and Captain E. H. Lynch is placed on half pay.

The services of 2nd-Lieutenant A. B. Robertson are dispensed with.

Lieut. Canning, Baluchistan Volunteers, and Major Wilson, Malabar Rifles, receive the volunteer officers decoration.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Philby, I.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Political Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tomkins, Accountant-General, is placed on special duty in Bengal.

Mr. J. S. Milne is posted Examiner of outside audit, Calcutta.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Daltry, Deputy Controller-General of Printing and Stationery, has one and a half year's leave, Mr. Coopes officiating.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Darcy-Smith and Mr. Shants are confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendents.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The exchange was steady with fair business.

The transactions in Government Paper 3½ per cent, were at Rs. 86/2 and small sums at Rs. 86/6 and 86/7.

The market was very active in jute shares with firm prices. Coal and tea were neglected.

The quotations were:

Coal: Kosoonda and Nyadu 19½.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 140, 141, 142; Albion (ord) 123, 124; Budge Budge (ord) 425, 426, 427; Bowedere (ord) 257, 259, 268, 262; Barnagore (ord) 92, 93; Clive (ord) 88½, 89; Delta (ord) 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 483; Empire (ord) 18½, 18¼, 13 5/8; Fort William (ord) 85, 86, 87; Gouripore (ord) 539, Howrah (ord) 174, Hooghly (ord) 26, 26 3/8; Kankinarrah (ord) 347, 348, 349; Kamarahatty (ord) 247, 248; Kelvin (ord) 245, 246; Kennison (ord) 300, Lawrence (ord) 191, 192; Northbrook (ord) 173, 18; New Central (ord) 306, 307; Reliance (ord) 180, 181, 183; Standard (ord) 251, 252, Union (ord) 290, 291.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, November 13, 1915.

AN OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS.

Conferences we have had in abundance and there are many who have begun to be sceptical as to the utility of multiplying these annual gatherings which have aims more or less similar. From a superficial point of view such a criticism would hold good with regard to the Aryan Brotherhood Conference which held its sittings last week. It might have been urged that it was unnecessary to have organized a special Conference to deal with the question of caste when only a month later the All-India Social Conference is to meet and consider that question. But a deeper consideration of the problem of social reform in India will show that, apart from education, the root of its solution lies in the abolition of the caste system as it exists to-day in the country. And just as the need for a separate organized movement for urging the claims of education on the attention of Government has been keenly felt and, to a certain extent, satisfied, a similar need for a body which will present the case for the abolition of the caste system, in a bold and comprehensive manner, has been for some time no less keenly felt. The Aryan Brotherhood Conference aims at satisfying that need. But a fresh and urgent motive for giving predominant attention to this question has been forced upon our attention by circumstances. As the manifesto issued by the organizers of the Conference stated:

The great war, which is going on all the world over, has set people thinking on various problems, social, political and economic, and many an idea of custom and practice is bound to undergo radical revision. The people of this country will of necessity have to revise their social ideals and institutions and adjust them to the new conditions, and amongst these the caste will be the most important.

In truth the differences and distinctions of caste, which are in vogue in this country, are now being generally felt to be quite inconsistent with national aspirations and with individual as well as communal progress and evolution under the aegis and progressive spirit of the British Empire. After the war, the world will move,—as it must move unless the present struggle is to be waged in vain,—towards a higher ideal of human brotherhood. Closely allied with the problem of the growth of political liberty in India is the problem of the growth of social liberty amongst its people. Of equal and urgent importance with the question,—"Will England, bowing to the new spirit the war has created, be prepared to give self-government to India?"—is therefore the question, "Will the large majority of the Indian people be prepared to set about in an earnest and practical manner to regulate their social life on the principles of equal liberty and equal opportunity?" The world will move, will the Indian people make no efforts to prevent themselves from lagging behind?

It may be urged why should the problem of caste be considered so urgent in India? Do not distinctions and gradation of classes exist in other countries? The answer is that the problem *is* really peculiar to India. There is no country in the world where people inflict injustice upon themselves, dividing man from man by rigid inequalities and, as Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said, making a fetish of caste; where mere birth condemns millions of human beings to a life of perpetual degradation or inferiority with no right to any opportunities for raising themselves in the social scale. But it is not on grounds of humanity alone that the existence of the caste system is to be condemned. There is, as has been pointed out, a fundamental conflict between the growth of national consciousness and the adherence to caste distinctions. The most outstanding and hopeful fact of modern India is the spirit of national unity which is slowly but surely pervading the atmosphere of the public life of the people. "The soil and seed," said Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, "are there in us all of a common nationality in the midst of different religions, but caste has been the great incubus weighing down all those innate forces that tend to make us one in sentiment, memory and tradition." He quoted Bagehot who pointed out long ago how "the system of irremoveable inequalities of hedged-in caste, which no one can enter except by birth and from which no member can issue forth, cramps originality by defining our work irrespective of our qualities and before we are born and retards progress by restraining the competitions between class and class which are the best and broadest instruments of social improvements." This restriction and inequality forms the pivot of caste as it has existed in India, and, in spite of the spread of education and the growth of political and national feeling,—which in other countries have constantly tended to weaken and at last succeeded in removing caste restrictions and distinctions,—caste remains as ever a hardened wall of reaction and stagnancy which no force seems likely to break,—unless the conviction that for India to take her rightful place as a "friend of the Empire" she must be one and one-hearted becomes a living faith with her people, urging them on to direct their constant efforts to the obliteration of caste distinctions among the Hindus and the promotion of good understanding between them and the Mahomedans. In his scholarly presidential address, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar formulated a practical programme of reform, which we trust will be carried out speedily. There is one aspect of caste reform referred to by Sir Ramkrishna on which special stress needs to be laid,—and that is reform on considerations of self-interest. Referring to the case of persons going out of India to better their position in life he said:

Caste is given up by these persons not because they thereby contribute to the consolidation of the nation, but simply because they wish to improve their worldly position. The natural effect of this, as I have stated on several previous occasions, is that a man when he starts for Europe or America leaves his caste at the Apollo or Ballard Pier and all the while that he remains in those foreign countries he lives without it and resumes it at those piers when he returns.

That is, these travellers go through a penance when they come back to purify themselves from "the sin which they believe not to have committed or when they do not do so they live as members of their own castes." This unconscious caste reform, Sir Ramkrishna frankly and pertinently pointed out, is highly prejudicial to the healthy growth of Hindu society because it involves hypocrisy. He also did well to condemn as retrogressive the activities of the numerous clubs and periodical conferences of many castes ostensibly existing as means of the introduction of social reform in those communities. For, as he emphasized, "the assertion of the exclusiveness of the community involved in the holding of a conference or the running of a club serves to harden the caste distinctions instead of softening them." The only effectual remedy is a conscious reform which alone is real reform. And this is possible only when the insincerity involved in violating caste when it suits the purpose and resuming it when the necessity has ceased, is given up and inter-dining and inter-marriages between the different castes become really common. Sir Ramkrishna dealt with the objections to these practical reforms and showed how untenable they were. And in connection with inter-marriages he pleaded for the removal of "the artificial obstructions placed in the way of those who seek to reform the condition of their country by the courts of that Government which by its system of education has taught us to effect reforms." This anomaly, we hope, will soon be removed. Meanwhile, according to Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, it is doubtful whether the people will have the courage to perform such marriages on any large scale. A similar doubt as to the carrying out of other reforms in the near future may be entertained. But we believe there are many young educated men who have not only placed the ideal before them, but who are also longing to work up to it sincerely. What they want is a lead, an encouragement and inspiration from the leaders. It is the latter who have to set the example,—if not by themselves boldly practising what they preach,—by seeing that no difficulties are placed in the path of the younger generation knocking at the doors and, if necessary, by giving them all assistance and encouragement in overcoming difficulties that may arise.

Notes of the Day.

Recruiting Amongst Indians.

The war has given quite an impetus to recruitment amongst Indians, and it has been authoritatively stated, that there are at present four times the number of men offering, as compared with peace time. Amongst the Mahrattas and Deccani Mahomedans, Major W. J. H. Hunter, the local Recruiting Officer, has been having quite a lively time, no less than 5,000 having recently rallied to the Empire's call. The generosity of millowners and other large employers of labour, in agreeing to pay the men their wages up to the time they worked, has given recruiting an additional fillip. And the poster, which we reproduce elsewhere, is being prominently displayed as a further attraction to give publicity and effect to the military invitation, which otherwise might not be heard of by many in the seclusion of their work and homes. The poster has been designed by Mr. Cecil L. Burns, the Principal of the Bombay School of Art, and executed by the Government Photo-Zinco office at Poona. As an indigenous art product, it compares very favourably with what is produced at Home.

Germany's Copper Supply.

The reports which are circulated from time to time regarding Germany's shortage of foodstuffs may or may not be true: she may be in a position to get her emergent cotton requirements supplemented. But it appears to be as clear as daylight, that the resourceful Hun is on the eve of suffering from an acute copper blight, which may seriously incommode his future big-gun arrangements. The ore traffic with Sweden, which has kept Germany's metal supplies going for so many months, appears now to be definitely suspended, and the desperate expedients we hear of almost daily for acquiring copper, unmistakably point to a serious dearth in this commodity, the effects of which are likely to be very far-reaching if something does not soon eventuate to relieve the situation. Some people go so far as to suggest that the possession of Serbia's rich copper mines had an important bearing on the raid which has been devised in that country with Bulgaria's co-operation. And a London telegram dated November 11th makes a point of stating that the Germans are confiscating all the copper in Belgrade, while the in Bulgarians have seized the important copper mines at Borski.

The Mexican Adventure.

A Washington message of the same date discloses a reckless venture at Progresso in Mexico, where the steamer Zealandia, with a cargo of copper and rosin was about to make an attempt at running the blockade, manned by a crew of desperados in the shape of Germans, who had broken their parole and escaped from Newport News. No risk seemingly is too great to undertake to acquire a stock of the precious metal, and only recently we heard of the sanguinary street fighting in Russian towns, occupied by the Germans, owing to the populace resenting the desecration of their churches by the military who proceeded to strip them of all the metal they could lay their hands upon. In the face of all this the activity of our submarines in the Baltic in strangling the traffic between Sweden and Germany, must have touched a very vital spot, and suggests that the copper imported by this route must have constituted the sole supply. If, therefore, the Borski mines can be recovered by the invaders being driven out of Serbia, Germany is likely soon to be in a bad way in regard to effective munitions, for no practical substitute has as yet been devised in the manufacture of shells which can take the place of copper.

Russia's Only Open Ports.

The supply of arms and ammunition to Russia is one of the most discussed problems of the day. A Paris paper, quoted by the "Economist," proves how vital to Russia has been the supply of these war materials through Archangel and Vladivostok, the two ports which are open to outside traffic owing to the supremacy of the Allies at sea. It is pointed out that at the outbreak of the war Vladivostok, though situated on a vast and sheltered inlet, had only about 1,400 yards of quay space, or little more than one-twelfth of that available at Havre. It had one floating crane lifting about a ton and warehouse space for only about 25,000 tons of goods. The Russian Government had neglected to improve the port, little foreseeing that it might have an important part to play in the defence of the Empire. Since the present war began an immense traffic in munitions from Japan and the United States had reached Vladivostok, while in addition there have been big shipments of cotton, presumably required for explosives, lead, copper, barbed wire and machinery. Great efforts have been made to extend the quays, but the work is far from complete. Fourteen ocean-going vessels can, however, now discharge at once and the intention is to accommodate forty. The carrying capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railway also comes into the question, and this is being tried to the utmost. There may be occasional blocks both at the port and on the railway, but still one must recognise how dangerous the military position of Russia would have been if she had not had through communication between her Eastern Siberian seaboard and her European territories.

Archangel.

As to Archangel it is shown that this outlet to the Arctic circle was overloaded with traffic in the autumn of last year. Since then the channel of approach has been dredged to 24 feet and two Canadian ice-breakers have been procured for work in the White Sea and the Dwina Channel respectively. Forty wharves were erected at Archangel itself and at the railway-station on the opposite side of the Dwina; a number of buildings in the town were hastily turned into warehouses; the quay-space was extended to 2½ miles and sixty large vessels can now be unloaded at once. But, it is said, the only railway from the port a year ago was a single track narrow-gauge line to Vologda, terminating opposite the town, and liable to interruption by floods in the spring. This has been converted to the ordinary Russian gauge of 5 feet, and has also been partly reconstructed and taken into Archangel itself, and it is hoped that in spite of a scarcity of labour, the work will soon be complete. Archangel cannot, however, be kept open far into the winter, and though the Murman coast is free from ice and a railway to Kola might render it possible to get goods into the port all the year round such a line could hardly be finished before the end of the war. The Russians have to be content to make the best use they can of Archangel during the open season of six or seven months. It is something gained that railway communication with it has been improved.

Bombay European Relief Association.

The perusal of the Bombay European Relief Association's report for 1914 once more affirms the amount of useful charitable work this excellent organization unobtrusively transacts in our midst. It is a pity that legal difficulties arose which have prevented the building of the new Pensioners' and Widows' Home in Love Lane, Mazagon, which was mooted last year. It is, however, gratifying to learn, that with the assistance of Government, a desirable site is about to be obtained at a moderate cost for the Home on Trust land at Matunga, and it is hoped that the construction of the building will shortly be commenced. The Poor Fund continues to be a source of solace to many. During the year under review relief was given on 2,094 occasions, the number of persons relieved numbering 392. Small cash payments were made to deserving cases, and travelling expenses paid when it was known that employment had been obtained or that the applicants were joining friends who would care for them. The expenditure on this branch of the Relief Association amounted to Rs. 6,480-8-0, being Rs. 580-9-2 more than that of the previous year. The other branches which have been capably and usefully administered are the Shapurji Broacha Trust, the Strangers' Friend Society, European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, and the Wellard Memorial Home. The female workroom continues to make good progress. The increased earnings indicate a large increase of work, some of which was connected with the war. The average number of workers was 30. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon very kindly visited the Women's Homes and Workroom connected with the Association, which is indebted to her Excellency for the interest taken by her in the site for the new Home.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

STRIKING RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

DETAILS OF ANCONA CRIME.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

GREEK CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

The Russian pressure on the Germans has brought them well west of Mitau where a most important flank movement is developing against the German positions.

Altogether the Germans have lost 73 miles of ground on the Riga-Dvinsk front since the 4th November.

The Russians in Volhyina have captured 125,000 prisoners during the last ten weeks.

News from the Serbian front is described as vague. Operations are extending on the north-western front, which is now becoming the key to the situation, as the Serbian troops sent from the north to Krushevo and Monasiir will pass there.

The Greek Chamber has been dissolved. The elections will take place on the 19th December.

The Frauenlob, a sister ship of the Undine, has been torpedoed in the Baltic.

A British survivor describes how the Ancona was destroyed. When the firing commenced a panic ensued amongst the passengers. The submarine ranged up alongside the steamer and passengers were given a few minutes to abandon the ship. The passengers then lost their heads and a pandemonium set in.

American papers are horrified at the "slaughter of the innocents" and scathing comments are made on President Wilson's "diplomatic victory."

The new War Committee of the Cabinet consists of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. McKenna.

Lord Derby has been authorised by Mr. Asquith to state that if sufficient young men do not volunteer before Nov. 30, compulsory means will be taken.

Particularly heavy cannonading is reported from Artois in the West.

DEATH OF LORD VERNON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Lord Vernon, a captain in the Yeomanry, has died at Malta of dysentery.

RUSSIANS HITTING BACK IN NORTH.

GERMANS LOSE 73 MILES OF GROUND.

125,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED IN VOLHYNIA IN TEN WEEKS.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE IN NORTH.

IMPORTANT FLANK MOVEMENT

125,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED IN TEN WEEKS IN VOLHYNIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Telegrams from Petrograd state that the Russian pressure on the Germans in the north has brought them well west of Mitau where apparently a most important flank movement is developing against the German positions.

The Russians are also firmly established south of Lake Sventen and west of Dvinsk where the Germans are at present quiescent.

Altogether the Germans have lost 73 miles of ground on the Riga-Dvinsk front since the 4th November, the Russians occupying twenty villages.

The steady advance of the Russians in Courland and the striking successes in Volhynia are preventing the removal of German troops to Serbia.

General Ivanoff's armies in Volhynia during the last ten weeks have captured 125,000 prisoners.

The country offers the greatest scope for ingenious tactics, consisting of bog, forest, hills and rising sandy swamps only traversable by causeways of timber a path between villages.

BATTLE OF KOLKI.

3,571 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.

A communiqué says that supplementary reports show that the Russians captured altogether 3,571 prisoners in the action north of Kolki.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.

Russian operations westward and south-westward of Riga are developing most successfully.

Russian warships in the Gulf of Riga shelled German reservists, "scattering them like sheep."

ANOTHER GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

FRAUENLOB JOINS HER MATE THE UNDINE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

It is reported in Copenhagen that the German cruiser Frauenlob, a sistership of the Undine, has been torpedoed in the Baltic.

The Frauenlob and Undine were prominent in the cowardly attack on the stranded submarine E13.

The Frauenlob, like her sistership, the Undine, was completed in 1903, with a displacement of 2,656 tons, and a speed of 21.5 knots. The armament comprised ten 4.1-inch guns, two machine-guns, and two submerged torpedo tubes.

RUSSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS,

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.

M. Roukhoff, Minister of Communications, has resigned.

ACTIVE CANNONADING IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY TRENCH OCCUPIED AT LES EPARGES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

A communiqué says there was particularly active cannonading in the Loos and Souchez sectors.

Our miners obtained excellent results in several districts, wrecking enemy galleries and damaging their trenches, one of which at Les Eparges we occupied.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

The communiqué says there is nothing to report.

GENERAL MARCHAND.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

General Marchand has completely recovered and will shortly return to the front.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.

Three Belgians have been executed and a fourth sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for communicating to the enemy the movements of troops.

SERBIAN FRONT.

OPERATIONS EXTENDING.

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 11.

News from the Serbian front is vague, but it is announced that it is untrue that the Germans are occupying the entire line of Kralievo-Kragujevatz-Patrovats.

Important Serbian forces arriving from Mitrovitza have reached the Katchnik defile and occupied the railway station, whether the Bulgarians have advanced *en route* from Uskub to Prizrend.

Operations are extending on the north-western front, which is now becoming the key to the situation as the Serbian troops sent from the north to Krushevo and Monastir will pass there.

The Serbian Government has removed from Mitrovitza to Krushevo.

FIGHT FOR GORGE.

SERBIANS RECAPTURE GREATER PART

LONDON, Nov 12.

Telegrams from Salonika dwell on the importance of the Serbian possession of Gorge or Katchanik, north of Uskub as it prevents the Bulgarian invasion spreading to the plain of Kossovo.

General Bolovitch's army defending Gorge was compelled to retreat, abandoning important positions at Prishtina and started for Mitrovitza, but General Bolovitch was reinforced by two regiments from the Morava division and two from the Drina River which arrived by forced marches from Old Serbia. He counter-attacked the Bulgarians with extraordinary violence and reconquered greater part of Gorge.

The British lost fifteen killed and wounded in their first fight with the Bulgarians near Doiran on Saturday.

British and French officers inspected the road from the Adriatic port of Santiquaranta through Delvino and Lescovitch and Koritza to Monastir and found it suitable for the passage of food and troops.

Apparently the report of French occupation of Kuprulu is premature.

FRENCH AND BULGARIANS

FIGHTING ON A LARGE SCALE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A message from Salonika dated Wednesday evening says that fighting on a large scale had been proceeding since the previous day between the French and Bulgarians between Gradske and Kuprulu.

The Bulgarians asked for a truce of five hours to bury their dead and collect wounded, but only two hours were granted.

RUSSIAN SAILORS ON THE DANUBE.

RUSSIAN VESSELS IN RUMANIAN PORTS DISARMED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Bukharest message to "The Times" says that 860 Russian sailors from gunboats on the Rumanian shore of the Danube have arrived at Turnu Saverin.

The Rumanian Government has taken steps to disarm and detain Russian vessels laden with munitions remaining in Rumanian ports.

ALLIES TAKING THE OFFENSIVE.

SANGUINARY BATTLE RAGING

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The "Pioneers" cables, London November 11:—

The "Exchange's" Geneva correspondent states that it is announced from a Bulgarian source that the Allies have taken the offensive on the whole front from the Vardar to Strumnitza and the Bulgarians have been reinforced. A sanguinary battle is raging around Strumnitza. (The foregoing appears to refer to Strumnitza, the town in Bulgaria). The previous message announcing that the French had taken Strumnitza evidently referred to Strumnitza, the station on the Serbian main railway.

SERBIANS PURSUING THE BULGARS.

ABANDONMENT OF USKUB AND MONASTIR LIKELY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The following are the "Civil and Military Gazette's" cables, London, 11th November:—

The "Corriere Dellla Sera's" Mitroviza correspondent says that according to news reaching Prishtina, the Serbians reinforced along their favourable positions at Katchanik are now pursuing the Bulgarians eastward. It is believed the Bulgarians will be compelled to abandon Uskub and Monastir.

The Germans at Belgrade are confiscating all the copper. The Bulgarians have seized an important copper mine at Borski.

A WARNING NOTE.

QUESTION OF COMPULSION

LORD DERBY'S SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Lord Derby has been authorised by Mr. Asquith to state definitely that if sufficient young men not indispensable to business of national importance, do not volunteer before November 30th, the Government will after that take steps to redeem Mr. Asquith's pledge made to the House of Commons on November 2nd, that in that event compulsory means will be taken before married men will be required to fulfil the engagement to serve.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS RECOGNISED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that it is understood that Government has yielded to Mr. Redmond's request for the recognition of the Nationalist Volunteers.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 11th November, says:—

The French have recaptured Veles. The British are in strong occupation of Dorran in the extreme south-east of Serbia. The Austro-Germans advanced slightly but the Serbian army maintains cohesion.

The outward bound British transport Mercian was attacked by the gun-fire of an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean; 23 killed, 30 missing, and 50 wounded. The ship reached the harbour.

FRENCH MINISTER GOING TO SALONIKA.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

Minister Denys Cochin left last night for Salonika to visit the French troops.

BULGARIA'S INTENTIONS TOWARDS ALBANIA.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

A Rome telegram states that the Prince of Wied, the former Mpret of Albania, is at the Bulgarian headquarters. This is regarded as a proof of Bulgaria's intentions towards Albania.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

WATCHING EACH OTHER.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A telegram from Bukharest sums up the attitude of Roumania and Greece as watching each other intently but neither is willing to take the initiative in challenging the Central Powers.

Military opinion in Roumania disapproves of the northward march of the Allies, from Salonika, considering the concentration of forces further east essential. It regards as indispensable that Russia should send two hundred thousand troops to co-operate with the British and the French forces, either disembarking them on the Black Sea or sending them via Reni on the Bessarabian frontier. Such step would probably determine the adhesion of Roumania and Greece to the Entente.

GREEK CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

ELECTIONS ON 19TH DECEMBER.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.

It is stated in Government circles that dissolution has been decided on.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Reuter telegraphs from Athens that the Chamber has been dissolved. The elections will take place on the 19th December.

THE ANCONA HORROR.

HOW THE ASSASSINS WENT TO WORK.

PANDEMONIUM AMONGST PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MALTA, Nov. 11.

A British survivor of the Ancona states that the ship left Naples on Saturday evening and proceeded to Messina, where she embarked one hundred and thirty emigrants, mostly Greeks, the majority of whom were children. There were also many women among them.

The vessel left Messina at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The captain had been warned of the presence of enemy submarines and took all precautions.

At one o'clock on Monday afternoon a submarine was sighted at a great distance. She came to the surface and proceeded at full speed towards the Ancona, firing a shot across her bows which caused a panic among the passengers.

The submarine continued shelling, while gaining rapidly upon the steamer. A shot destroyed the charthouse and the engines were then stopped.

The submarine came alongside and passengers were told that a few minutes would be given them to abandon the ship. A pandemonium ensued. All passengers appeared to have lost their heads.

The submarine, which had withdrawn a little distance, continued to fire around the vessel and there was a rush for the boats, many of which were overturned and their occupants drowned.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

PIRATES REPULSE AND JEER AT SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS.

ROME, Nov. 11.

A Tunis message states that the captain of the Ancona arrived there on the 10th. He confirms that the submarine firing at the steamer struck boats which were ready for launching, killing and wounding many passengers.

Some of the shipwrecked passengers approaching the submarine were repulsed with jeers.

The submarine announced her presence at a distance of five miles by a shell which grazed the steamer. The latter thereupon stopped dead. The last shells and torpedoes were fired at three hundred metres.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S "DIPLOMATIC VICTORY."

"POPULAR WRATH IS RISING."

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

It is stated in New York that the Americans on the Ancona were mostly Jews returning from Palestine.

The papers are horrified at the "slaughter of the innocents" on the Ancona, and some comment scathingly on President Wilson's "Diplomatic victory."

The "New York Herald" asserts that the tide of popular wrath is rising and there is a limit to public if not to official opinion.

SUNKEN STEAMER FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The sunken steamer France, a four-thousand-ton Marseilles steamer, was returning from Salonika where she had landed troops.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK,

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The British steamer Caria has been sunk.

ANTWERP EXPEDITION,

MR. ASQUITH REFUSES TO PUBLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the Commons at question time, Mr. Asquith said the papers could not be laid regarding the Antwerp expedition during the continuance of the war.

He added that Mr. Churchill might treat with indifference any allegation against him. He had a good record and would be amply justified when the full story was told.

PERSONNEL OF WAR COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the new War Committee of the Cabinet during Lord Kitchener's temporary absence, would consist of himself, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Mckenna.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S CORONATION.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIAL.

£100,000 DECREED TO CHARITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Nov. 11.

The ceremonies attendant on the Japanese Coronation were carried out at Kyoto yesterday with great pomp, precisely according to established precedent, except that the Empress was absent owing to indisposition.

The Emperor after worship before the sacred shrine containing the divine mirror delivered a speech in which he spoke of unity and patriotism as the highest tribute which could be paid to one's ancestors.

Afterwards an Imperial Rescript was issued granting special amnesty and decreeing the grant of a hundred thousand pounds to charity.

The Emperor received messages of congratulation from King George, President Wilson and other heads of States.

USEFUL CARGO FOR THE GERMANS.

BRITISH NAVY ON THE ALERT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The American Consul at Progresso Mexico reports that a British naval party boarded and searched the steamer Zealandia lying in harbour there. He says that a British warship remains off the harbour with a view to seizing the Zealandia if she attempts to sail.

It was rumoured when the Zealandia left Pensacola that the crew consisted principally of Germans and included interned Germans who had broken their parole and escaped from Newport News.

The Zealandia carries much rosin and copper.

INTERNATIONAL LAW NOT VIOLATED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

It is authoritatively stated that International Law was not violated by the British in the search of the Zealandia which was outside the territorial limit. There was reason to believe that she was bound for Sweden with cargo destined for Germany.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EXCHANGE

COMMITTEE OF BANKERS ORGANISED

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The International Committee of Bankers organised to regulate exchange between Great Britain and the United States consists of Lord Cunliffe, Sir Edward H. Holden, Sir Felix Schuster and nine American representatives.

The plan contemplates an initial loan of at least fifty million dollars, to which the American banks will be invited to subscribe.

The proceeds will be used chiefly against acceptances of cotton and grain bills.

MR. BALFOUR DISCUSSES AIRCRAFT.

INCREASE OF NAVAL FLYING WING

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said that experts were not as yet convinced that Zeppelins were the most desirable form of aircraft, but many airships were being built for scouting purposes.

The naval Flying Wing was increasing as fast as possible. The defences of London against Zeppelins should be largely coastal. Both gun and air defences were improving daily.

VIGOROUS PRESSURE BY ITALIANS.

ADVANCE IN PLAVA SECTOR.

ROME, Nov. 12.

A communiqué says the enemy's attack in Campele Valley, supported by numerous guns hauled to the adjacent peaks, was repulsed.

We continued vigorous pressure against the mountainous ridge of Cordevole and began to advance in the Plava sector of the Isonzo and north-west of Gorizia.

The persistent fog and rain is converting numerous ravines into torrents and has hampered the operations on the Carso but the Italians have stormed a number of entrenchments south-west of San Martino.

ITALIANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT TOWNS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

A "Pioneer's" cable says:—

The "Central News" Bologna correspondent announced on the 7th November that the occupation of the mountain village of Padogora, really a suburb of Gorz, makes the Italians virtually masters of the town. The official news of the occupation of the town is to be expected in a few days. Zagora beyond the Isonzo is fully occupied; also Oslavan, another fortified place northwards of Gorz. The early conquest of the entire Isonzo line on the Carso Plateu may be anticipated.

(For other War Telegrams see page 10.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

MYSTERIOUS MILL FIRE IN AMERICA.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE DONE

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Damage estimated at a million dollars has been done by a mysterious fire in the mills at Trenton, New Jersey, where barbed wire for the Allies was being manufactured.

GERMAN PLOT SUSPECTED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

The occurrence of four big fires within twenty-four hours in munition factories, has led to official investigation with a view to the possibility of a German plot.

COMING BLOW IN THE WEST.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. John Buchan addressing a meeting in London said it was untrue to say that the great attack in the West was a failure. The movement was continuing. Sooner or later would come the next blow until the German defence broke.

AUSTRIANS IN A HOT CORNER.

The "Exchange's" Geneva correspondent says a telegram from Lemberg states the Austrian retreat from the whole of the Lutsk-Dubno-Kremeneyz line is imminent, owing to the enormous losses suffered at Volhynia.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT FACTORIES.

A party of journalists, all foreign, has been permitted to inspect the new British aeroplanes and aircraft factories. One writes that a biplane fitted with a gun of marvellous precision drops bombs more than twice the weight of the Zeppelin bombs. It is remarkably stable in all winds and climbs nearly 1,000 feet per minute.

ABOLITION OF INDENTURED LABOUR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Although no further details about the Government of India's despatch on Indentured Labour are yet available, it is understood to be a document of a far reaching character. It covers points raised in the Report submitted last year by Messrs. McNeill and Chiman Lal after enquiring into indentured labour conditions in the Crown and Dutch Colonies. This was circulated to all local Governments and their opinions were received in due course.

After a careful consideration of the whole question the issues narrowed down to two points: (a) Whether the present system should be continued, or (b) abolished. It is understood that abolition has been urged by the Government of India and it is now for the Secretary of State to decide.

LAHORE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The Lahore Diocesan Conference is to be held next week. The usual Missionary meeting in connection with the Conference will be held in Lawrence Hall on November 18th. The Bishop of the Diocese will preside and speakers will include the Rev. Guilford of Tarn Tarn, Rev. Holland of Quetta and Rev. Jones of Batalla.

KURLA GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We wish to draw attention of the "Kurla Municipality" to the following, through the medium of your popular paper.

This Municipality has been lighting the roads by "Kitson lamps" at night. These lamps have been fixed at long intervals. The chief drawback of such powerful lamps, when they are fixed at long intervals, is that when one passes by the lamp to the interval place between two lamps, one cannot see anything since one is come from a powerfully lighted place to a dark one. The Municipality therefore would greatly add to the comforts of the pedestrians and all, if it were to fix the lamps at such intervals as to allow a continuous stream of light to flow from one end of the road to the other.

The second important thing to which the Municipality should pay her attention is to provide sufficient water-places for third-class people. There are some water places now open for a short time only but these are not at all sufficient. The people have fight for water. We wonder the Municipality has not as yet realized this and we are sure that its can easily mend these matters if its will.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Kurla, Nov. 12.

A STORY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, notwithstanding his hard life in France, still retains his extremely boyish appearance. This is brought to light by a delightful letter from a little French girl somewhere in France. Here are her very words: One very warm day during his daily footing, the Prince went into a small farm to get some fruit, and as he is kind and familiar with everybody, he soon started a conversation with the farmer's wife, and asked her what age she gave him. So he told her he was twenty-one. Then the old lady, not thinking she was speaking to a royal visitor, said: "What a big liar." The Prince went out laughing to kill himself.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA

MEETING OF CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MR. D. A. KHARE'S TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress was held yesterday at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, to place on record the high sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Reception Committee, the Congress and the country in the lamentable death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and to elect a chairman in his place.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare moved the following resolution:

That the Reception Committee of the 30th Indian National Congress, Bombay desire to place on record their deep sense of the irreparable loss caused by the lamented death of their Chairman, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., who was one of the distinguished founders and staunchest and most devoted supporters of the Indian National Congress, the present position of which as the great political institution of the country is due in a large measure to his sturdy and independent character, his genuine and far-sighted patriotism, and statesman-like and courageous counsel. The loss of this illustrious and venerable leader, therefore, whose wise and skilful guidance and trumpet-voice were indispensable at this juncture, is a great national calamity. This Committee desire to convey to Lady Mehta and the members of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's family their heart-felt sympathy in their heavy bereavement.

Mr. Khare said:—

I rise to move the proposition placed before you and I rise to do so with a heavy heart and deep sense of grief, accompanied by serious doubts as to my ability to do adequate justice to it. All my thoughts are steeped in sorrow and all I can do is to bring before your mind's eye the salient traits of the character of a personality the loss of which we have to mourn.

Sir Pherozeshah was a unique character, a great leader not only as far as this country is concerned. In any country, in any society of men, he would have come to occupy that position which he occupied with us. His transcendent ability, his unerring perception of the real bearings of any proposition,—a perception which I often considered to be almost intuitive,—and his close and perfect study of all its ramifying consequences made his advice and guidance highly precious and almost invaluable on all occasions. In small matters as well as great he arrived at a correct judgment and his broad outlook always enabled him to see much further than most of us. To these qualities were added a robust optimism, an uncommon power of lucid exposition, an unusually persuasive as well as forceful oratory, and, above all, a peculiar strength of mind and purpose which invested him with such a driving power as but few men possess and the study of liberal literature, of law and its practice and a habit of diving to the bottom of every subject sharpened those powers and made them all the more effective.

TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

To say that he was loyal to the British connection to the core is to utter a truism. But what was remarkable was that he was not always very anxious to make a show of his loyalty. He was so certain of it that he challenged others to question it and being strongly and firmly established in it he never hesitated to criticise most fearlessly any proposal which he considered to be injurious without regard to the source from which it emanated. His criticism of Government was just as strong and fearless as was his criticism of the acts of his fellow subjects. Just as he was strongly convinced of his loyalty, he was equally conscious of his patriotism which also he was not anxious always to parade. He was a true tribune of the people without being a demagogue and he was a real supporter of Government but never a flatterer. He was an Achilles in fight and a Nestor in Council useful both to the governers and the governed.

A VALUABLE ASSET.

In Sir Pherozeshah we can truly assert that Bombay, India, nay, the whole Empire has lost a valuable asset. The loss is all the more heavy as it has supervened just at a juncture when we need the help of all the moral forces that could be made available, and how unfortunate have events proved. Just at a time when India is on the eve of great opportunities, when new and pleasant vistas are opening before us, disclosing glimpses of fresh territory ready to be conquered, when various questions of supreme moment are pressing for solution when one false step or one right step will make all the difference in the world in our future prospects; we have been hit and hit very hard indeed. Gokhale, Keir-Hardie, Sir Henry Cotton, and last and greatest of all, Sir Pherozeshah have been snatched away, one by one, by fell death. The ranks of our leaders are sadly thinned. God help us, as I have no doubt. He will in His own inscrutable ways. We have with us still our Grand Old Man, the grandest of all, but he too has been stricken by age. All that, therefore, we can do is to bow before the blows of Providence with a firm conviction that he will enable us to cherish the great principles which always characterised Sir Pherozeshah's activities and although physically Sir Pherozeshah has been taken away,—although we cannot hear any more that trumpet-voice and those ringing notes,—we feel sure that he is and will be always present with us morally and his luminous example will serve us as a beacon light to guide our footsteps in the difficult paths which we may have to traverse.

I will not here talk about the different directions of Sir Pherozeshah's activity. We all know them. What we must keep in view is the central power that actuated and guided all of them. I would rather look to the reservoir than to the different channels, and urge upon all to derive inspiration and guidance from that important source, not only in making the ensuing Congress a great success but in carrying on the great work of up-lifting our country courageously and wisely.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and supported by Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and carried in solemn silence.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas. Mr. D. E. Wacha was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Y. M. Z. A.

At the special meeting of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, Bombay held on Thursday, it was unanimously resolved to send the following resolution of condolence to Lady Mehta and the family:—

"That the members of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, Bombay, record their intense sorrow at the irreparable loss which you and India as a whole have suffered in the sudden and untimely demise of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, M.A., K.C.I.E. Young India has lost in him a sound, sturdy and farseeing guide. The Association beg most respectfully to offer their deep sympathy and sincere condolence to Lady Pherozeshah Mehta and other members of his family in the great bereavement they and the nation have sustained."

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A condolence meeting of the Aryan Excelsior League in connection with the death of Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., will be held to-morrow at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Charni Road Boys' Marathi School.

HINDU STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society will be held to-morrow at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Shri Mangrol Shrimali Samaj to express the Society's deep regret at the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

SURAT MAHAJAN HINDU ORPHANAGE.

A meeting of the Bombay Committee for the Surat Mahajan Hindu Orphan children will be held to-day at 5 p.m. (B. T.), in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association to put on record the Committee's deep sense of the heavy loss sustained by the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and to elect in the place of the deceased President of the Committee.

THE GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m (S. T.), in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, to express its profound sense of grief at the heavy loss that the city, the country and the Empire have sustained in the death of the illustrious Indian patriot and statesman, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

"CAPITAL'S" TRIBUTE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, No. 12.

"Capital" writes:—"A great Parsi, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the weightiest political personality modern Indian has produced. He was a leader in many fields and his career illustrates the wide scope that exists in India for useful public service provided full advantage is taken of the opportunities offered. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had the genius not to be before his time. The clamour of imperial polities failed to hold him. He was primarily a great municipal administrator and history will appraise him as the real father of civic autonomy in India. He not only helped to frame the Municipal constitution in Bombay, he was the chief inspirer of the high standard of devotion to public service which has made possible its successful working. If Bombay is the best governed and least bureaucratised city in India, the credit is his. He showed that the attainment of local self-Government in India is not a matter of machinery, but of men. India's further progress in this direction will depend upon its capacity to produce men of the same type. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was pre-eminently a man of action. His removal leaves Bombay politically leaderless but rich in the inspiration of his example and determined, we believe, to remain faithful to the ideals which guided his life and which have gone far to make Bombay, the city it is."

PUBLIC MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

A largely attended public meeting was held here last evening in the Mayo Hall to record the sense of sorrow felt and public loss sustained by the death of Sir Pherozeshah and Sir Henry Cotton. Almost all the leading citizens were present. The President the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru in his opening remarks said that they had met that day under the shadow of a double national calamity. It was true that both Sir Pherozeshah and Sir Henry had died full of age and honour but they could ill spare them at the present moment when their wise counsel was most needed and Sir Henry Cotton was one of those few Englishmen whom the future historians would be compelled to describe as the true builders of the British Empire.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru then moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad expresses its sense of profound sorrow at the death of the great Indian patriotic leader and statesmen Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whose his unrivalled and brilliant talents commanded universal admiration, while his long and meritorious record of public services in the spheres of politics, local Government and education, rendered with never failing courage and wisdom and in absolutely disinterested spirit won for him the respect of his countrymen of all communities and all the provinces of India and the country has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta whose memory will always be cherished as a valuable national possession."

LATE SIR HENRY COTTON.

The second resolution which was moved by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was as follows:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad expresses its sense of keen regret at the death of Sir Henry Cotton and it recalls with gratitude and admiration the splendid courage with which Sir Henry Cotton unwearyingly advocated the cause of Indian nationalism in disregard of difficulties, disappointments and personal obloquy in the House of Commons, in the pages of his book, "New India" on the platform and in the press and the people of India will always hold in honour the memory of the true-hearted Englishman who consistently strove for the fulfilment of the higher purpose of British rule in the country."

The mover made a feeling speech recounting the various services of the deceased to this country and he said the death of Sir Henry Cotton was a matter of special misfortune because the number of Englishmen who were the friends of the cause of Indian national aspirations had always been small and was not growing larger with the progress of time.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

At a special meeting of the Poona City Municipality held this evening Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, the President, referred in the following terms to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's eminent services to the cause of local self-government:—"He was a great orator, a sound jurist, a wise educationist, a sagacious statesman, and above all, a patriot of the first water. All this he was, and he will have undoubtedly a prominent niche in the temple of our country's political and educational history but you will agree with me that he deserves a separate temple to himself to commemorate the service he has rendered to local self-government. He consecrated his long life and his superb abilities to the defence and the promotion of the rights and interests of the people and it would be no exaggeration to say that Bombay owes its unique position as "Urbs Prima in Indis" to that indefatigable and heroic champion of local self-government in our Presidency. For 45 years continuously he jealously and zealously guarded the municipal rights of the citizens of Bombay and strenuously fought for reforms which conduced to the betterment of Bombay and gave the citizens of that city a freer hand in governing themselves. Let us, therefore, the councillors of this City Municipal Council, in our humble way place on record our sense of appreciation of the inestimable services which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta rendered to this Presidency and to the whole country."

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Khandalawalla associated himself with all that fell from the President.

The meeting was then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING AT POONA.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

An influentially signed requisition is being sent to Mr. Apte, President of the City Municipality, asking him to convene at a very early date a public meeting of the citizens of Poona to express the city's sense of profound grief at the lamented death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The meeting will most probably come off during the course of next week.

MEETING AT KARWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Nov. 12,

A public meeting was held in Karwar presided over by Rao Bahadur Yennemadi at which it was resolved to send a message of sympathy to Lady Mehta in the irreparable loss which India along with her has suffered by the death of her illustrious husband.

MEETING AT BIJAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 12.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur a resolution recording their profound sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, a patriot of true and deep devotion, a statesman of great foresight and wisdom and the foremost citizen of the Bombay Presidency, whose loss is a loss not only to India but to the whole Empire, was passed.

CORPORATION BYE-ELECTION.

We are given to understand that Mr. Daji Abaji. Khare, vakil, High Court, is going to stand as a candidate at the bye-election from the Justices of the Peace; of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The Karachi freight rates have further advanced and are very firm. The liners now ask 70 shillings for seeds grain for December and onwards, while the charters are indicated at 65 shillings. The rapid rise in freights increases, the difficulties of business and there is practically nothing doing.

Lady Robertson gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 2,105 from Betul District for comforts for troops at the Front, from Mrs. Batten; Christmas boxes for the Indian Regiments and 50 flannel shirts for wounded soldiers from Khan Bahadur and Mrs. Byramji.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITION

THE NEW INDIAN ORDINANCE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Enquiries in Calcutta show that before the taking of additional powers conferred by the New Ordinance the requirements of Government in all respects have been fully complied with for several months past by the local firms engaged in munition work. The Ordinance is, therefore, not expected to alter the position very meterially so far as Calcutta is concerned. This applies equally to shipping, for, as several owners pointed out, war traffic must be their first consideration and all Government requirements had been fully complied with by all firms on this side of India. From this it will readily be seen that all private firms in Calcutta who are engaged in munition work have fulfilled all obligations hitherto imposed upon them by Government. To that extent therefore the Ordinance is unnecessary, but circumstances may arise both here and in other parts of India that would make the compulsory powers of the Ordinance desirable.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

RETURNED EMIGRANTS' EVIDENCE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case to-day Surain Singh, ex-sowar who was one of the deserters and is now undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment for desertion, corroborated the approver's account of the connection of the sowars with the "Ghadr" party, the development of the revolutionary movement in their regiment, the aims of the conspirators, the means to be adopted for the achievement of their object, the intended attacks on Lahore and its fort, the Tarn Tarn tahsil and the Sirhali police station, various gatherings and consultations of the party in Mian Mir and neighbourhood.

The witness was then cross examined at some length and re-examined.

The next witness was Balwant Singh, an ex-sowar and a returned emigrant who came to India from Shanghai with the party of Nidhan Singh already convicted in the previous conspiracy case. This witnesse's name and that of his cousin Kirpal Singh, it will be remembered were frequently mentioned in that case as well as in the present one. Having to-day identified a number of accused in Court he proceeded to make an interesting statement which served as a connecting link between the evidence tendered in the previous case and the statements of the approvers in this. He mentioned of the doings of returned emigrants, and the projected rising fixed for February last as deposed to by Mula Singh, Amar Singh and other approvers on the one hand and the activities of other conspirators culminating in the proposal of a rising with the military help in November 1914 as testified to by Puran Singh and Ganda Singh on the other.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Nov. 12.

The Coonoor abduction case came up for hearing this afternoon, before Mr. Gray, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate.

Mr. N. S. Rama Swamy Iyengar, vakil on behalf of Mrs. Newman, the second accused, filed the following petition:—

"On the first day before the enquiry began I was asked if I claimed to be a British subject and I replied "yes." I had then no legal help. I was not aware that the Law of procedure made a distinction between European British subjects and other subjects of His Majesty. Nor did the court explain to me what the difference was. Further at that time there was no charge of rape against me as the charge sheet will clearly show. Under it I was accused only for wrongful confinement. The charge of rape against me was first mentioned by the Public Prosecutor on the 20th September and that in answer to a question by the Court during the argument on the bail petition. In case this court is of opinion there is a case of rape against me to be committed I pray I may be committed to the Sessions Court, Coimbatore, as I waive my rights as a European British subject. I have no objection to be treated like any other subject of His Majesty. I cannot afford the expense of a trial in Madras, nor can I get the legal assistance available for me in Coimbatore."

The charges of abduction, wrongful confinement and rape were then read out and both the accused pleaded not guilty. His honor said he would read the committal order on Monday.

The court room was crowded; the spectators included several ladies.

FURTHER LANDSLIPS ON NILGIRI RAILWAY.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Nov. 12.

Last night's rainfall being 3 inches and 70 cents further landslips on the Nilgiri Mountain Railway in the Mettupalaiyam section between Hillgrove and Adderley having taken place the passengers were transhipped. All up trains were late by three hours.

In connection with the much discussed questions of additional lighting of the Sind coast it is now officially announced that from June next a light ship named Sindhi will be moored off the Khai mouth of the Indus river on the ten fathoms line some sixteen miles south by east of the Manora Breakwater.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. P. A. Brown, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. M. W. Aulton-Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. Mackenzie, Seaforths.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. M. A. Maclean, Camerons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. T. Bettesworth, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Major J. W. Fisher, Northamptons.
Captain L. P. Storr, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A H. Cooper, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Hammond, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Harper, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. T. G. Jessop, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. J. K. Truzeman, Wiltshires.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. C. W. Peck, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Grant, Seaforths.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. A. B. Cooper, Devons.

MISSING.

Lieut. J. N. Morley, Northamptons.

NOW NOT MISSING.

Captain S. E. Mailer, Northumberlands.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain R. S. Scolefield, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW PRISONER.

Lieut. C. M. Ure, Engineers.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. B. A. Franks, Wellingtons.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. A. H. Howard, Welsh Regiment.
Capt. C. A. Wythes, Worcesters.

DIED.

Lieut. J. F. Kelles, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. E. W. Tee, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. Harbord, Norfolk Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. A. Mackenzie, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. D. M. Rose, Argyll and Sutherlands.

NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. E. C. Flinn, Lincolns.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Henderson, Wellingtons.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

NEW DIRECTOR ARRIVES.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 12.

At a meeting of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science held the other day the Hon. Col. Sir Hugh Daly welcomed Sir Alfred Bourne as the Director of the Institute.

Sir Alfred replying said while appreciating the honour done him he wished to say that the Institute had not been a failure as had been expressed in certain quarters.

The management of the Institute was no light task and the laboratories had been constructed solely with a view to efficiency, and he doubted whether any less expenditure would secure much practical result. He complimented Mr. Tata for being the first to realize a scheme of that nature and said that in undertakings of the sort there was possibility of difference of opinion. It was premature for him to offer opinion as to the lines on which progress may be made and he looked forward to helping to continue what has been already begun. He said before leaving England he had interviews with Sir W. McOrick, Chairman of the Advisory Council, and he was of opinion there could be no question of administrative connection between the Council and the Institute and assured him of any advice and assistance the Council may be able to afford.

A DANGER TO CYCLISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice one of the most common and the most disgusting occurrences a foot passenger and a cyclist is made a victim of in the streets of Bombay. This morning as I was going to my work on a Motor-Cycle, I was obliged to overtake a tram-car and just as I had cleared past the car I felt a cold feeling on my arm and to my horror I found that a lot of red stuff was deposited on my sleeve front. Some poor fellow had to get rid of the "pan-supari" that he was eating and unintentionally he spat it out of the car, and I had to be the sufferer just because I happened to be passing by. We cannot blame any one in such a case but it seems as if we must always be the sufferers because we have taken to cycling. I have witnessed many cases where even Motorists have had to suffer. It is not so annoying when one is going to work but you could just imagine one's feeling when one is dressed up to go to the Theatre or a Party. Often one gets worse things than "pan" spat at him. Could any one suggest some means of freeing one's mind of this anxiety one has in riding about the streets of Bombay?—Yours, etc.

CYCLIST.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

The crop telegrams for the week ending the 6th November, states:—No material change in agricultural outlook. The distress in Singbham district is decreasing. Rain is badly needed for the greater part of Western India.

The prices of wheat are: Lahore 8¼, Ambala 8¾. Rawalpindi and Lyalpur 9 seers per rupee. In Bombay the prices have slightly fallen and steady elsewhere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A MURDER CASE FROM UTAN.

FOUR ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

(*Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.*)

RAJULYA FRANCIS FONSECA AND SEVEN OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Thana, who agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury convicted the first four accused of the offence of murder under section 302 of the I. P. Code. The other four accused were convicted of abetment of murder under sections 302 and 114 of the I. P. Code. Having regard to the fact that the accused were more or less drunk and intoxicated he sentenced them all to transportation for life.

The deceased Jasin was a prosperous ship-builder and was in good circumstances. The prosecution story was that the deceased was murdered at Utan and the murderers removed the dead body to the Bhyandar railway station, 7 miles from Utan, and placed it on the railway lines to make it appear that the deceased died of a railway accident. The body was partly smashed by a railway train, passing over the neck and the head. The head was partly cut off and mangled and separated from the trunk but only connected with it by the skin. The motive for the murder was that the deceased had refused to compound a criminal case.

The main question before the Sessions Court was whether the death of the deceased was accidental, suicidal or homicidal. From the 19 injuries on the body of the deceased the assistant surgeon came to the conclusion that he was murdered. From the evidence before the Court both the judge and the jury came to the same conclusion.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, confirmed the conviction and sentence of the first four accused. With regard to the other four accused their Lordships observed that the evidence was not sufficient to bring home the charge against them and therefore they should be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Binning, with Mr. V. B. Virkar, appeared for the appellant accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CONTRACT WITH A GERMAN FIRM.

PLEA OF IMPOSSIBILITY OF PERFORMANCE.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. *v.* SALOMON BROTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, a joint stock company, against the defendants, a German joint stock company incorporated under the Laws of Hanover in Germany and having a branch in Bombay, claiming from them a sum of Rs. 4,270-13-0 as damages in respect of a breach of contract on their part to purchase the total quantity of waste produced in the plaintiffs' mills during the year 1914.

Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. H. C. Campbell with Mr. N. H. Moos appeared for the defendants.

The alleged facts which gave rise to this suit and the defendants' contentions are set out at length in the following judgment which was delivered by his Lordship on Friday:—

THE JUDGMENT.

By a contract dated the 18th of February, 1914 the defendants agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs the total quantity of waste of the several descriptions specified in the contract produced in the plaintiffs' mills during the year ending the 1st December, 1914, at the respective prices specified in the contract and to take delivery of whatever waste might be ready at least once monthly.

The defendants deposited with the plaintiffs 3½ per cent. of Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 2,200 to be retained by the plaintiffs against the fulfilments of the contract. The defendants are a German joint stock company incorporated under the Laws of Hanover, having a branch in Bombay under the sole management of one Carl Beyer, a German subject. On the 4th August 1914, war was declared between Great Britain and Germany. On the 18th August the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants calling upon them to take delivery of waste under the contract. Mr. Beyer replied on the 22nd August that on account of the present political position, they were not allowed to do business in India and requested the plaintiffs to keep the delivery of waste standing over until business was allowed to be resumed. On the 11th November plaintiffs again called upon the defendants to take delivery of the waste under the contract. Defendants replied on the 13th November, that they were unable to arrange for further delivery until the declaration of peace. On the 3rd December plaintiffs called upon the defendants to comply with their notice of the 11th November on or before the 8th December. The defendants replied through their solicitors on the 9th December and plaintiffs solicitors by their letter of the 12th December extended the time for taking delivery until the 16th December. Defendants solicitors replied on the 18th, referring to the internment of the defendants manager on the 5th September and claiming that under section 56 (2) of the Indian Contract Act the defendants were relieved from the performance of their part of the contract.

On the 16th February 1915 the plaintiffs' solicitors informed the defendants that they had sold the waste of which the defendants had been under contract to take delivery at a loss of Rs. 4,270-13-0 and after deducting the value of the deposit demanded payment of Rs. 2,074-13-2.

DEFENDANTS' THREE CONTENTIONS.

The plaintiffs filed this suit on the 11th March. Three main contentions are raised by the defendants' written statement.

First, that on the outbreak of war as the defendants were alien enemies the contract was void and both parties were absolved from any performance under it.

Secondly, that the defendants were prohibited by reason of their status as alien enemies from engaging in or carrying on trade and that though the defendants applied to the Local Government for permission to carry on their local business it was not until the 8th February, 1915, that they obtained a license limited to the winding up and liquidation of the defendants' local business under Government supervision. Therefore, it became impossible for the defendants to perform their part of the contract.

Thirdly, that if there was a breach of the contract it was waived by plaintiffs granting an extension of time for performance until the 16th December and before that date the order of the 14th November made it impossible for the defendants to perform their contract.

RECENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

This is not the case of a contract between a British subject and an alien enemy having a commercial domicile outside enemy territory. But even if it were, I am not prepared to adhere to the hitherto accepted doctrine that domicile and not nationality is the sole test. That doctrine was established when wars were waged under very different conditions and it is certainly desirable that it should be reconsidered. The defendant company is registered in Germany and its business is managed and controlled from Germany. Mr. Beyer acted under instructions from headquarters and especially in the case of the contract in suit he sent samples of the waste to headquarters for approval, since the waste was intended for export to Germany. Therefore, the defendants have a German residence and domicile. "De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. v. Rowe, 1906, A. C., 455." Nor does the question arise whether the contract is merely suspended during the duration of hostilities, as the period of the contract expired before there was any likelihood of hostilities coming to an end. The more modern view seems to be that all contracts with alien enemies become illegal on the outbreak of war. See per Lord Lindley in "Janson v. Driefontein Consolidated Mines, Ltd. 190, 2 A. C., at p. 509." In "W. Wolf and Sons v. Carr Parker and Co., 31, Times Law Reports, p. 407," the defendants a Manchester firm were sued by the plaintiffs, a German firm, whose partners were resident and domiciled in Germany and had their principal place of business in Germany with branches in Manchester and other places, for goods recovery of £1,342-5-6 partly for goods sold and delivered and partly as damages for breach of contract. The plaintiffs relied on the sixth clause of the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, but it was held by the Court of Appeal that there was nothing in that clause which enabled the plaintiffs to recover where otherwise as alien enemies they would not be entitled to do so. On the outbreak of war the contracts between the plaintiffs and defendants became illegal contracts and were dissolved and there had been since then no transaction between the parties within the meaning of clause 6. The plaintiffs' contention was that clause 6 enabled an enemy to use in respect of obligations entered into before the war; but as the plaintiffs were not suing in respect of any transaction authorised by or coming within clause 6, it was held that they were not entitled to maintain this action under its provisions.

This decision was followed by Bray J. in "Breglinger and Co. v. Cohen, 31, Times Law Reports, p. 592." where the plaintiffs were Belgians carrying on business in Antwerp and London and the defendant was a German carrying on business in Hamburg and the claim was for damages on a contract entered into before war broke out.

CONTRACT RENDERED ILLEGAL THROUGH WAR.

Another decision to the same effect has been reported in the newspapers, though it has not yet appeared in any of the Law Reports. These decisions follow a simple principle consonant with common sense and capable of universal application, thus avoiding the many troublesome questions which must arise as to what should be done during the continuance of hostilities and what should be the position of the parties when hostilities cease. There may be hardship in individual cases, but it is obvious that it is better to allow the parties if they so wish to renew their contracts at the end of the war rather than bind them to continue business under the prior contracts, when it is almost certain that the surrounding circumstances will be entirely altered.

I must decide, therefore, that the contract in suit became illegal and was dissolved on the 4th August.

CONTRACT IMPOSSIBLE TO BE PERFORMED.

But apart from that it is quite clear that owing to the outbreak of war subsequent events rendered it impossible for the defendant to perform their contract.

M. Beyer financed his local transactions by a credit opened at the instance of the defendants with the Chartered Bank and on the 13th August he received a notice from them that he could, under the law, only draw on his account for current expenses on wages. All further business dealings were prohibited until he got a permit to trade from Government. Then on the 5th September, M. Beyer was interned and as his power of attorney did not give him power to delegate his authority he was unable to carry on the business. He did give a power of attorney to A M. Save, but he clearly had no authority to do this and the power was therefore valueless.

ORDINANCES RE. ENEMY TRADING.

In addition to these facts, the various Proclamations, Ordinances, and Orders, relating to Trading with the Enemy have been referred to and it may be as well to analyse these.

On the 7th August, 1914, the Government of India published the Royal Proclamation of the 5th August.

After reciting that it is contrary to law for any person resident or carrying on business or being in our Dominions to trade or have any commercial intercourse with any person resident or carrying on business or being in the German Empire, without our permission, all persons resident, carrying on business or being in our Dominions are warned inter alia not to supply the German Empire any goods, wares, or merchandise or to supply the same to any person resident, carrying on business or being therein nor to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for the German Empire or for any person resident, carrying on business or being therein. But it is declared that when any person, and a person includes a body of persons corporate or incorporate, has or had an interest in houses or branches of business in some other country as well as in our Dominions or in the said Empire as the case may be the Proclamation shall not apply to the trading or commercial intercourse carried on by such person solely from or by such houses or branches of business in such other country.

This Proclamation was revoked by the Proclamation of the 9th September, which was substituted therefor. Therein the expression 'enemy' was defined as meaning any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but not including persons of enemy nationality neither resident in nor carrying on business in the enemy country. All persons resident or carrying on business or being in our Dominions are warned inter alia not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for an enemy country or an enemy.

A PROVISO.

But under Cl. 6 it is provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, Allied or Neutral territory in Europe, transaction by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy. Under Cl. 8 nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the license or by the license from or on behalf of the Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such license shall be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

By Cl. 3 of the Proclamation dated the 7th November the power to grant licenses on our behalf under the above clause may be exercised in India by the Governor-General.

On the 14th October, 1914, the Government of India passed an Ordinance to amend the Foreign Ordinance III of 1914, of the 20th August, whereby sub clause (d) was added to Clause 2 of the prior Ordinance, giving the Governor-General-in-Council power by order to provide that foreigners residing or being in British India shall be prohibited from carrying on trade or business or from dealing with any property, moveable or immoveable, or shall only carry on trade or business subject to such conditions or restrictions as the Governor-General-in-Council may impose, or shall deal with any such property in such manner as the Governor-General-in-Council may direct.

In pursuance of such powers an Order called the Hostile Foreign Trading Order was issued on the 14th November. Clause *a* directs that a hostile foreigner shall not, neither shall a hostile firm carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India, except under a license issued by or under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council and to such extent or subject to such conditions or restrictions and supervision as the Governor-General-in-Council may direct.

Under Clause 6 a hostile foreigner who, or a hostile firm, which has been refused a license or has failed within one month from the date of the order to apply for a license shall (unless exempted by the terms of any General license issued under the Order) forthwith cease to carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India. But although nothing appears in the Proclamation regarding the issue of licenses to trade to hostile foreigners before the 9th September and nothing in the Ordinance or Order of the Government of India before the Order of the 14th November and the Common Law the King's subjects cannot trade with an alien enemy i.e. a person owing allegiance to a Government at war with the King without the King's license. It would appear from other documents in the case that the defendants had applied soon after war broke out for a license to trade, and their application had been considered by the local Government. On the 2nd September the Secretary to Government forwarded to the defendants three copies of three Press Notes dated the 28th August on the subject.

In the first it is stated that in the case of firms which are wholly Germans or Austrians a license under Royal authority is necessary to enable them to continue their trade. The second refers to an official notification of policy regulating trade with the enemy published by His Majesty's Government, in which it is stated inter alia that no payments or other operations with firms in hostile territory are permissible during war under contracts made before the war, except that there is no objection to payments for goods delivered or services rendered when the contract has been in other respects completed before war, and that the question whether contracts made before the war are suspended or terminated depends on circumstances. But trade with a branch in British or neutral territory of a firm having headquarters in hostile territory is permissible, apart from prohibition in special cases, as long as trade is "bona fide" with the branch and no transactions with the head office are involved.

Thus that note notifies certain arrangements pending final orders to be passed under the Trading License Ordinance for the clearing of imported goods by hostile firms and the acceptance of delivery of goods by British subjects from hostile firms. No Trading License Ordinance appears in the official publication of legislations and orders relating to the war.

"BEWILDERING ARRAY OF PROCLAMATIONS."

It is not to be wondered at that confronted with this bewildering array of Proclamations, Ordinance Orders and official communications abounding in conflicting provisions, the members of the mercantile community in Bombay, whether British subjects, enemies, or foreigners, remained paralysed, unable to form an opinion as to what they could do and what they could not do.

The plaintiffs themselves evidently realised this, as after their letter of the 18th August they made no attempt to get the defendants to take delivery until the 11th November.

In my opinion, therefore, it had become impossible owing to circumstances arising from the outbreak of war for the defendants to perform their part of the contract.

Even assuming that it only became after the 14th November the plaintiffs gave the defendants further time for taking delivery up to the 16th December and so waived any breach committed before that date.

It is admitted that in view of my findings on the issues the defendants are entitled to a return of their deposit under section 56 (2) of the Contract Act. As this is a test case arising from the outbreak of war on which it was necessary to obtain the opinion of the Court, there will be no order as to costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Socnderdas and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtoola Khan, Captain and V, Part heard. 12-10-15.

S94-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

1012.14.—D. J. Mantri Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri, & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sithna & ors, Edgelow W & Co.

387-15.—F P Pavri Sorabji Cawasji Pascal, & ors, v. Bachoobai, widow, Ardesir H D & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M. Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and Gore.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co, Aboobaker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v. Abubaker Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Mirza M and M, Madhowji K and Ch.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

746.15.—Madhowji K & Ch. Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jehangir M & Samji G H Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

1073-12.—Mulla & Mulla, Sunda Dewa v. Kankubai, widow. & ors, Ardesir H D & Co, Mulla & Mulla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

78-15—D J Mantri, Vamichand Nikalchand v Chimabai and anr, Jeh M and S, Part heard.

244-15—Patell and Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v Soni Purshotamdas Malji and anr, Edg G W and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

842-12—Mulla and M, Syed Abdulla bin Abubakar Bumb v. Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Unwalla P and P, Maneeklal and Co, Patell and Ez.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez, Maneeklal and Co.

42-13—Ragh N and Co, Manual Chotalal v Surajmal Teherchand a firm and ors, Surajmal and Co, Edg G W and Co.

Short Cause.

1101-15—Patell and Ez, Messrs Massaji Fathaji and Co a firm v Nathmal Ladhaji and anr, Motichand and D.

791-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakchand Govindram, a firm, v. Messrs Ganeshdas Bahadurmal, a firm, Motichand & D.

Long Causes.

347-15—Pandia and Co, Harsi Keshowji v Bai Rukmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

348-15—Pandia and Co, Mulji Bharmal v Bai Rukhmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

138-15—Unwalla P and P, Kondaji Jacoo v Gulab Balaram and ors, Ragh N & Co, Khan L and M, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

427-13—Patell and Ez, Bai Hooseinbai widow and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein and anr, Mans H M and Co.

S C Ct 704/24997-14—Chit M and K, Sarasvatibai widow v Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors, Little and Co, Craw B and Co.

1250-14—Dastur and Co, Harilal Gangesh v. Pragji Valabhdas and anr, Maneeklal and Co. ... ...

718-14—Malvi H M and R, Lachmandas Multanmal v Atmaram Krishna Bootkar Dikshit and P.

196-15—Shroff D and D, Lilladhar Jivraj v Bachubai widow and ors, Payne and Co, Shroff D and D.

228-15—Ard H D and Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassawalla v Sonabai Perojsha Patell and anr, Jeh M and S.

237-15—Rustomji and G, Saroobai widow and anr v Haji Abdulaker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.

634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.

649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.

576-15—Jeh M and S Kamran Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.

645-15—Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Dayal Dossa and ors v Gordhandas Keshowji and ors, Daph F and D, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co.

711-15—Ard E D and Co, Abranam E J Abraham v Prier De Saone and Co a firm Captain and V.

672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.

725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Daph F and D.

741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 43.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

O S 1617-09.—Crawford B & Co, Haji Mahomed Cassam Moorad v. Ahmed Haji Issuf, & ors, Crawford, B & Co, Little & Co.

Chamber Matters for Disposal List A (Attorneys).

1015-13.—Jamsetji R & D, Ahmed Azam Hoosein Mansoor, v. Mogal Hyderally Goolam Hoosein, 15-10-15.

972-08 and 1028-08.—Bhai K & Gir, N Cursetji & Co. v. Kalianmul Saganchand, 15-10-15.

77-14 and 705-14.—Bhimji & Co, Rattanbai widow, v. Hassanally Adamji & ors, 15-10-15.

545-91 and ors.—Bhai K & Gir, Messrs Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Applicants, v. Calianji Shangjibhai, opponent, 21-10-15.

T and I J In Re Petition for L/A of the property and Credits of Bai Bibibai deceased, Subnis & Gore, Abdul Rahimman Shaik Ahmed, Petitioner, v. Messrs Subnis & Goregaokar, Applicants, Khanderao L & M, 9-11-15.

1005-09.—D J Mantri Vazerboo & ors, v. Mujuji Ahmedbhai & ors, Daphtary F & D, 28-9-15.

413-15.—Edg G W & Co. Shamji Madan, v. Rustomji Furdoonji Jenwalla, Purnanand & Co, 4-10-15.

397-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamsetji Dubash & anr, Dubash & Co, 14-10-15.

626-15.—Motichand & D. Madanji Jethabhai, v. Nsmchand Bhimji and ors, Tyabji D & Co, 18-10-15.

1131-13.—Patell & Ezekiel, Rahimtulla Meherally & ors, v. Cassambhai Allibhai, Payne & Co, 18-10-15.

582-15.—Pandia & Co. Hirlal Kaljanmal, v. Jewanlal Dewsey, Surajmal & Co, 5-11-15.

722-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Jessang Dalloo, v. Gurdatsin Gulabsing, a firm, Medhowji K & Co, 5-11-15.

946-15.—N C Dalal Chagan Khushal, a firm, v. The Eastern Bank Ltd, & anr, Wadia G & Co, 9-11-15.

1048-15.—Payne & Co, Messrs Panchand Dossa & Sons, a firm, v. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, Patell & Ezekiel, 10-11-15.

1006-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hirlal Ramgopal, a firm, v. Shrinarayan Ramchand, & anr, Tyabji D & Co, 12-11-15.

1009-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hirlal Ramgopal, a firm, v. Shrinarayen Ramchand & ors, Tyabji D & Co, 12-11-15.

O. S. 1239-15—Merwanji K and Co, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadvani and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, 19-10-15.

List B. (Counsel).

T and I J 12-15—Dhanjishaw and B, Lal Bahadur Shivdarson Avastha v Bai Premcore widow, Mehta D and Lalji, 14-10-15.

C 262-14.—Crawford B and Co, Saleh J Allibhoy a firm v The Roneo Ltd, Little and Co, 30-10-15.

681-15—Pandia and Co, Rahimtulla Allibhai Khushal v Morardas Nagardas and ors, M B Chothia, 9-11-15.

579-03—Little and Co, Harjiwan Virpi and ors v Ranchordas Callianji and ors, Ardesir H D and Co., 17-11-15.

598-15—Unwalla P and Papa, Allibhai Chagla and Co a firm v Haji Jacob Haji Oosman, Smetham B and Co, 11-11-15.

In Re India Cos Act VII of 1913—Matubhai J and M, In Re the Pioneer Bank Ltd v The National Financing and Com. Corpn. Ltd Petitioner, Kanga and Sayani, Bhai K and Gir, Petition for hearing.

Suits for hearing and final disposel.

Long Causes.

686-15—Ardeshir H D & Co Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v Dr Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla Jehangir M & S.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow v Dhulla Guppa and ors Daphtary and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Paphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Mouji Lildhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Fareira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A STORY OF STOLEN PEARLS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, one Kasturchand Foyaji, a Marwari, was charged by Inspector Sykes with receiving pearls of the value of Rs. 5,000 knowing them to be stolen.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for Mr. Nagindas Karsandas, the owner of the pearls, while Mr. Velinker and Mr. Saner, barristers, instructed by Mr. B. J. Bhondi, pleader defended the accused.

It was alleged for the prosecution that a servant of the complainant, named Kondaji Gangaji stole the pearls from the house of the complainant on the 30th July last, and disappeared. Kondaji was subsequently arrested at Poona and placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, who in the course of the trial suggested that Kasturchand should also be charged as receiver. Inspector Sykes thereupon placed Kasturchand before the Second Presidency Magistrate two days before Kondaji was sentenced by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Kondaji had deposed that the pearls were stolen by one Sambhu, who gave them to Kondaji, who in turn took them to Kasturchand, and the latter promising to give them Rs. 600 kept the pearls with him Kondaji also pointed out the shop of the accused at Jail Road, on which accused produced four pearls worth Rs. 1-8-0 which the complainant identified as his. It was also proved that some days after the four pearls were produced and identified by the complainant, one Chogamal went to the complainant and offered to sell him a pearl worth about Rs. 100, which the complainant identified as belonging to him. Chogamal on being questioned said that one Bala gave it to him, who on the other hand averred that Kondia handed it to him. The latter denied this and said that Sambhu gave the pearls to Bala. The accused denied having received any pearls at all from Kondaji (the thief) and said that Kondaji had a "khata" with him and that day had taken a pair of "todas" and had not paid for them, so there was a dispute that day. He showed entries proving that the pearls were placed with him, i.e. the accused and then sold to him by a Mahomedan eighteen months ago.

The Magistrate in giving judgment observed that the whole case against the accused rested on the evidence of identification of the four pearls by the complainant. The Magistrate was unable to believe the complainant when he identified only four pearls of very small value as part of the lot of 2,000 pearls he had lost. The evidence was full of contradictions. The thief had given different versions in the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court and also his own Court. Chogamal and Bala had been convicted of theft and of receiving stolen property on previous occasions and their evidence was unreliable. The whole property might have gone between Chogamal and Bala.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

ACQUITTED OF ROBBERY CHARGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Hemratally Akramuldin and Ramjanally, head serang and tindal respectively, of the s. s. City of Paris with committing robbery on the ship on the 10th instant of Rs. 315, belonging to Mahomed Esak tindal on board the same ship. Mr. Kampani appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Indrajit, barrister and Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 10th instant, the accused seized the complainant on board, threw him down and forcibly removed the money from his person. The complainant further alleged that the first accused bore him ill-will.

The accused pleaded not guilty. They alleged they intended to hand the complainant over to the Police, on a charge of theft, and the complainant thereupon forestalled them by preferring the present charge against them.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

DOCK THIEVES SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Bhau Mahadev, a peon in the employ of the Port Trust, with the theft of four shawls and other articles, collectively valued about Rs. 35, being part of a German import cargo.

The accused was trying to dispose of the articles at Lamington Road on Wednesday night when he was arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Balu Baboo, a Custom's peon was charged with the theft of potatoes from an import cargo at the Victoria Docks. He was going out of the docks, when he was arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 14.

Gando Gopal, another Custom's peon, was charged with the theft of six pounds of raisins, part of a cargo at the docks. He said he wanted to eat the raisins. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10.

THEFT OF CHILDREN'S ORNAMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Bavamia of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Esmail Oosman with the theft of ornaments from the person of two children.

It was alleged that a young Mahomedan girl, named Halima, aged three years, was going with her "ayah" to a marriage ceremony at Nizam Street, when the accused removed a gold necklace from her person. He was arrested and it was subsequently found that he had removed bangles from the person of another child.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had five previous convictions, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Thursday's sitting of the Executive Committee of the C. P. Provincial Conference, the programme of the Conference was settled. The Conference will open at 3 p.m. on 16th instant. After the addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President are over the Conference will adjourn and meet on the 17th and 18th at 12 noon to pass resolutions.

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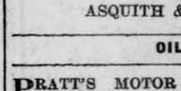

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BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

MANILAL'S FURTHER EVIDENCE

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RAO SAHEB OF KHARWA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Nov. 11.

When the Special Tribunal resumed the hearing of the Benares Conspiracy Case after lunch, Mannilal (second approver) continuing said:—

"From Delhi Sachindra and I went to a place called Nizamuddin. Lachminarain met us there and we went together to Muttra. At Nizamuddin Lachminarain told me that he had escaped from police surveillance at Shahadra and had come to Nizamuddin by the river Jumna. While we were returning to Benares Sachindra got down at Cawnpore and Lachminarain at Bindhachal. In 1914, I met Rashbehari once at Rathjatra fair near Laksha police station once in a boat and several times at Dasaswamedh Ghat. On 22nd January, 1915, Sachindra asked me to go to Delhi and ask Lachminarain to answer letters written to him and addressed to Ramnath. Sachindra had also asked me to ask Lachminarain to prepare Dwarkanath to leave Delhi on 24th January. When I went to Delhi Lachminarain put me up at Ganeshilal Khasta's house. Lachminarain then told me that he was going to sever his connection with the party as his Guru forbade him to continue and that is why he had not replied to Sachindra's letters. Ganeshilal told me that he had already severed his connection with the party for he had suffered a great deal. On 24th January I went to Delhi station and met there Rashbehari and Pingley who was dressed like a Sikh. Pingley and I purchased two tickets for Amritsar. I reported to Rashbehari my conversation with Lachminarain and Ganeshilal. Rashbehari asked me to tell them not to sever their connection as rebellion was going to take place soon. He also asked me to ask Ganeshilal to keep the Maulavi ready for our work. I delivered Rashbehari's message. They proceeded to Amritsar with the tickets Pingley and I had purchased. I reported the whole thing to Sachindra on my return to Benares.

CARTRIDGES IN A PILLOW.

In February, 1915 the tall Charan, who had taken a revolver from his pillow, came to me and told me that he had brought some cartridges in his pillow and had given them to Sachindra. Sachindra paid Rs. 60 to Charan and asked him to buy cartridges. At first I was told to go to Marwar Junction to receive cartridges, but later on it was settled that the railway receipt was to be sent to my address in a registered cover. The receipt was received during my absence and according to my instructions it was given to Baburam to be given to Sachindra or Narendra. On my return from Lahore I learnt that delivery was taken of a parcel containing about 200 cartridges. On 13th February Sachindra asked me to go for a journey to the Benares Cantonment station next morning. I went to the station and met there Vinayakrao. We travelled to Lahore together. On the way Vinayak told me that he had joined the anarchist party and that he had in his bundle material for eighteen bombs and warned me not to touch them. In Lahore we put up at the Bharat Hotel. Subsequently we went with the bundle containing bomb material to Rashbehari at a house in Lahore. While I was there Rashbehari asked Charan to take away the bundle. I don't know what happened to it afterwards. Several persons came to see Rashbehari. One of them was Amarsing. Pingley came to Rashbehari and asked him if he had sent word to the Mahrattas. On the next day, I wrote a seditious leaflet in Hindi. Rashbehari gave me some points for it. The leaflet was entitled "Yudhaghoshana" meaning "declaration of war."

Mannilal had not finished his statement when the Court rose for the day.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Lovett, C.S.I., was present for a short period in the Court.

BENARES, Nov. 12.

To-day the Special Tribunal met again to try the Benares Conspiracy case.

Mannilal, the second approver, continuing his statement said:—On the 16th February the husband of Rashbehari's cook wrote a seditious leaflet and the cook herself prepared some flags of red, blue, and yellow colours. Rashbehari asked me to go to Delhi and Multan where he said he had prepared a rebellion against the Government and in certain places in the Punjab, and that the 21st February was fixed for the rising. I was asked to go to seduce the soldiers and prepare them for the rebellion. Rashbehari told me afterwards that the date of the rising had been changed to the 19th February. Rashbehari further told me that when the regiment in Multan was ready I should tell the soldiers to put European men in jail and to take special care of women and children and to protect them. He also asked me to go to Delhi with money, men and arms. Money was to be got by looting the treasury at Multan. Rashbehari asked me to inform Lachiminarian, Ramnath, Ganeshilal and Dwarakanath of the change of the date for the rising and to ask them to be ready on the day. He also asked me to tell Lachminarain to send Dwarakanath to Agra. He asked me to tell Ganeshlal to keep Moulvi ready and ask him to stir up the Mahomedan regiments. He also gave me two wire cutters, one flag of three colours and some leaflets in Hindi, Urdu and Gurumukhi. The leaflets were to be given to Delhi people for distribution among the Sikh and Mahomedan regiments. I gave Ganeshilal the message from Rashbehari mentioned yesterday and he said that he would be ready himself and ask Moulvi to stir up the Mahomedans. I left Lahore on 16th February. When I arrived at Delhi I went to Ganeshilal and gave him Rashbehari's message and showed him the leaflets. Ganeshilal said that he would do his best and ask Moulvi to keep the Mahomedans ready. I did not meet Lachminarian. I went to Ramnath's dispensary where I met Shankarlal, Ramchandra, a fat Marwari, and Mannilal. Mannilal was acquitted in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. I asked Mannilal if a letter from Sachindra to him had fallen into the hands of the police. He said he had received it. I gave all the Gurumukhi and Urdu leaflets and some Hindi leaflets to Ramnath, showed the wire cutter and flags and asked him to prepare similar flags and to purchase wire cutters, if necessary.

VISIT TO KHARWA.

I have seen Rao Gopal Singh (identified) at Kharwa near Ajmere. Ramnath told me at Delhi that one State in Rajputana was ready to rebel against the Government. He also told me that Pandit Balkrishna knew full particulars about that State. I learnt from Pandit that the name of the State was Kharwa and I went there without going to Multan. It was in consequence of my conversation with Ramnath and Pandit that I changed my plan and went direct to Kharwa in order to see Rao Gopalsingh. Pandit Balkrishna had given me a watch-word which was "Vashishthaya Namah" by which I could introduce myself to Raosaheb. I was not allowed by the guards to enter the palace gate at Kharwa. I then sent a note to Raosaheb saying that I had been sent by "Vishishthaya Namah" from Delhi. About three hours after this I got admission. I told him that Pandit had sent me and that Rashbehari had prepared a regiment to rise against Government on the 19th February. He was very glad to hear this piece of news and complained that no notice of the rebellion was given to him earlier. He also said that if he had been given an earlier notice he might have joined the rebellion. He told me that he could collect 500 men and prepare the States of Rajputana. He was afraid of the Maharaja of Bikaner proving an obstruction. He also said that he had not enough arms and money, but he hoped to get money from his stone quarries. He asked me to request Rashbehari to send to Kharwa some arms and men to prepare bombs and cartridges. He also asked me to request Rashbehari to get rid of the Maharaja of Bikaner. He dictated a leaflet and asked me to tell Rashbehari to send him some copies of it. I gave Raosaheb a flag, two wire cutters, and some Hindi pamphlets "Youdha Ghoshna." I talked to Raosaheb for two or three hours. Before I left he told me that he had changed his watchword of "Vashishthaya Nama." He gave seven names; they were Rama, Bheem, Arjun, Pratapsingh, Durgadasi, Hanuman, and Shivaji. He told me that on coming again if I did not find him in his palace I should see one of the five people—Bharatrupdan Pandit, Sanivalji, Bhutsingh (two other names witness did not remember.) Sanivalji was called in and introduced to me. I left the Rao Saheb at about 2 a. m. Before I left for Delhi the Rao Saheb ordered two horses, one for me and one for the guide to take me to Beawar Station. The Rao Saheb sent me to Beawar because the fast passenger which left Beawar at 6 a.m. did not stop at Kharwa.

RASHBEHARI AT LAHORE.

I then went to Lahore through Delhi and reached there on the 20th February. I went to Rashbehari's house and reported everything about my visit to Kharwa. I showed to Rashbehari the leaflet the Rao had dictated to me but he did not look at it. He said there was no time to be wasted for several arrests had been made and he himself feared to be arrested. He advised me to run away. He gave a message for the Rao saying that his four wants: (1) Getting rid of the Maharaja of Bikaner; (2) bombs, (3) cartridges, and (4) arms, would be satisfied. From Lahore I went to Delhi where I met Pandit Balkrishna who promised to give the message to the Rao for he himself was going to Kharwa. I therefore did not go to Kharwa. Rashbehari told me to tell the Delhi people to be ready for the rising which was to come off two months later. Rashbehari had asked me to take Lachminarain and Dwarkanath to Sachindra at Benares. Rashbehari had also asked me to purchase a duplicator for the Rao to enable him to get copies of the leaflets. Ramnath told me at Delhi that the Gurmukhi pamphlets had already been distributed among the Sikh soldiers and the Urdu pamphlets among the Mussalman soldiers. I was afraid of arrest and so I did not like to go to Kharwa myself. I made enquiries from Pandit Balkrishna, an astrologer and our co-conspirator, about my future. I reached Benares on the 22nd February. I know Baburam. I introduced him to our party. He acted as a storekeeper for bombs and ammunition for us. The largest number of bombs he told me he had in his possession was ten. I never saw the bombs. In Benares I met Sachindra, Baburam and Narendra and reported to them all that had happened at Kharwa, Delhi, and Lahore. Four or five days later I met Vinayak Rao also. Within a few days of my return I learnt from Sachindra that Rashbehari had come to Benares. I did not see Rashbehari then but saw him on the 12th March. I told him I was going to my home in Gujarat. He asked me to return within a month. Masterji was introduced to me the next morning and Rashbehari asked me to take him to the Raja of Kharwa. It was decided that Masterji should reach Delhi on the 18th March and meet me there. Masterji subsequently told me that he was a teacher in a school at Raebarelli.

At this stage Girjiya Babu, an absconding accused, was brought in court from Natore under arrest and added to the number of the accused. When asked he gave his name as Nagendranath Dutt.

Manilal was asked by the Court to read out his deposition recorded so far and it was done.

PROMISE TO GIVE REVOLVERS.

When the court reassembled after lunch the approver Manilal continuing his statement referred to his subsequent visit to Kharwa and said:—

At Kharwa I went to the palace and at the gate wrote on a chit of paper same seven names that were given to me by the Raja and sent it on to him. While we (witness and Masterjee) were waiting at a temple Sanwalji with two other persons came to us. Then there was no conversation about the conspiracy. At 2 or 3 p.m. we were called by the Raja and saw him in his palace. At the temple where we waited before going in Sanwalji showed us some Hindi poetry composed by himself in manuscript. At this interview I told the Raja about the message (regarding four wants) sent by Rashbehari, for I learnt that Pandit Balkrishna had not visited Kharwa. I also told him of the arrests made. Masterji wanted some money from the Raja but the Raja said he had not money to give. I introduced Masterji to the Raja but as the name was not to be given I did not give it. Masterji then asked for some revolvers. The Raja said that he had his revolver under license from Government but he had two unlicensed ones. One of these was under repair. He promised to give these two. Masterji then asked if the Raja could give a post in his state if a responsible person was brought there. The Raja Saheb said, "yes." I think Masterji was thinking of Rashbehari in this connection, but no name was mentioned. The Raja also told me that he was very much troubled by the Political Agent and had got many letters from him. He showed me one of these. He asked me to send Pratapsingh to him for he wanted to put him as a witness before the Political Agent, and gave me a typed copy of the letter he had shown me to be given to Pratapsingh. I remember the contents of the letter but as the Raja talked to me of other letters also I might mix up their contents. There were references to the Raja's connection with Lahiri, Kesrising, and Bishan Bal. Kesri Singh was connected with the Kotah murder case and was Pratapsingh's father.

In reply to the court witness said:—"I do not know exactly why the Raja wanted Pratap Singh to be put as a witness but he wanted to prove that he had not joined Kesri Singh's party.

The approver mentioned some more details and had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

TILAK V. CHIROL.

PROCESS ISSUED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

Enquiries made with reference to Mr. Tilak's case against Sir Valentine Chirol show that the former's solicitors in London informed him by wire of process having been issued against Sir Valentine.

It is not clear from the very brief wire of the Solicitors whether Sir Valentine refused to withdraw his allegations in his book the "Indian Unrest" or whether he did not send a reply to Mr. Tilak's solicitors within the given period of three weeks.

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UNKNOWN LEVIATHANS.

GUNS THAT COULD REDUCE HELIGOLAND TO DUST.

One of the most graphic descriptions ever written of the little known operations of the Grand Fleet of Great Britain, which is keeping a ceaseless vigil on the breast of the North Sea, with a grip on the enemy's Navy that is tightening more and more every day that passes, is supplied by the Edinburgh correspondent of the "Standard." The correspondent writes:—

The invisibility of the Grand Fleet is one of the most remarkable of all the remarkable things in this war. No one for a certainty dare say where it is. Its operations, proceeding ceaselessly night and day since the first rumbling presages of war, are still enshrouded behind an impenetrable veil. Far-reaching though his work and formidable in triumphs his result, Admiral Jellicoe has still to publish his first despatch. A glimpse of the fighting was given when Admiral Sturdee and Admiral Beatty described their respective victories over the enemy, but these were mere skirmishes to what should have been the real thing, and when one speaks to men attached to the great squadron hidden away "somewhere" about the fine fleet under Beatty's command, or the great ships forming his squadron, they emphatically reply: "That is only the cruiser squadron: it is nothing to the Grand Fleet."

And the reverential way the sailormen do talk about the Grand Fleet and Jellicoe's ships imparts a wealth of meaning, and conveys a feeling of awe at its power, a suggestion of infallible and immeasurable strength, and on the seas of this world it is so. The Archbishop of Canterbury visited the Fleet, and three eminent Scotch divines and a party of Frenchmen were privileged to see the Fleet, but none of them told anything about it that was not known before the war to even the longshoreman. They raised nothing of the veil now surrounding that great and mighty shield under which our Empire has risen, the guardian, as is proved by the events of the past fourteen months, of the very freedom of the whole world.

They told us nothing of the wonderful new minesweepers, or the equally wonderful new submarine destroyers. They were silent about the guns of the new battleships and the speed of the new battle cruisers. The new minesweepers need not now be employed upon the sweeping of the mines from our estuaries or the open seas, for the German mine is a very rare thing, and the special boats constructed to deal with the submarine pirates were built to plans after our vivid experiences of destroying them, and are not at all necessary to combat the few remaining submarines the Germans can send to sea. These destroyers are possessed of incredible speed, and they turn almost on their own length. What little remains of the submarine menace is not a problem for the old boats, and the new craft are going to be used somewhere. So, too, are the guns on that great new battleship which joined the Fleet not many days ago. The few on shore who knew of the leviathan's unheralded coming watched with well-justified pride the passing on its way to the battle squadron of the supreme word in naval construction, and as the bulwark of the ocean went on they said to each other: "The guns mounted on that boat are not intended to hit ships." No, and neither will they. They will hit something else, and by heaven! they will crumble what they hit into ashes and into dust.

LURING ENEMY SUBMARINES.

It is idle to think that the Germans are not aware of the fastness of our Grand Fleet. The lure of the fleet to their submarines has been more deadly than the brilliant glitter of the lonely lighthouse to the migrant flocks. Unbounded jubilation would have burst along the bankside of the Kiel Canal if a German submarine had steered its way even up the Forth and returned safely from an attack. But honours would have been heaped upon any submarine commander who succeeded in launching but a single torpedo effectively among the ships that lie in those unnameable waters and been able to return to Wilhelmshaven to tell his tale. They have tried, many of them, to pierce the veil. They know the way, and, like brave men, they have gone. They have gone often, but from them we have taken a full toll. Their hardihood has exacted a fearful penalty, for where the Grand Fleet goes, it is impregnable. If you sailed along the coast where the Grand Fleet sometimes anchors, and you were three miles out at sea, you would not know there was a break in the coast line, for so close do the headlands come, so narrow is the entrance, that it is scarcely observable to the untrained eye. Yet pass through the narrow neck and there is a beautiful stretch of water, designed by Nature one would say, for the very purpose it is now used. The water is of great depth and it falls away like a lake sheer from the mountain sides. Within recent times the hillsides have been transformed, and it is now a supply base, with every modern equipment. Our battleships can come right up to the land under their own steam, and from the wooden piers be loaded with whatever they require, or pipes can be turned on to the enormous oil tanks —tanks like vast gasometers exhaustless reservoirs of fuel.

Fashioned by Nature, this harbour is placed exactly where we would design it to be, and away in the northern fastnesses, in a region trodden by few, there are others. We have a harbour where the fleets of the whole world could lie or manoeuvre, but no civilian can approach it. I have told you of one priceless possession, a possession to a country like Germany worth a nation's ransom. It is one of our gifts from the gods. The mists must obscure the other.

HOW THE NAVY KEEPS FIT.

The Fleet does not always rest behind these two headlands—two junior Gibraltars —or lie at peace in these placid waters of an inland sea. It has work outside, much of it. To give a single glimpse of one kind of work, we have to guard away north into the Arctic Circle. It is a far-flung net that we stretch in our blockade of the German ports, and the rigour of patrol work away on the icy wastes on the border of the Polar Regions, where the craft butts into the teeth of the cruel nor'easter, can be appreciated. But our "Jack Tars" have not lost the "Nelson touch." One of these patrol boats came home one night with her bows smashed in. She was twelve hours from the port when she crashed into another boat. The one could not tender assistance to the other, and this particular patrol boat had to steam to her port stern first. The twelve hours' voyage took her four days, and many times it looked as if a wave would come over her counter, and that would have been the end of the crippled craft.

It is exhausting, dangerous work, but the men keep fit and are always ready. Out on the hill road the bluejackets are met route marching, and they look as hard as nails. They have their long and trying vigils, their searching gunnery work, but the men are on shore exercising fairly often or playing football, and it is marvellous the invigorating effect of the combination of mountain air and sea life. The officers get recreation very largely on the adjoining golf links.

SHIPS FROM OVERSEAS.

In the French journalists' account of the visit of the Fleet they mentioned four boats—Jellicoe's Iron Duke, Beatty's flagship Lion, the boat the Germans "sunk" off the Dogger Bank, the Tiger, and the boat the Turks destroyed in the Dardanelles, the Queen Elizabeth.

They may have been the ships that appealed to their imagination, and there was perhaps methods in mentioning by these strangers the fact that they saw these vessels in actual commission. It laid by the heels the "successes" claimed by our foes and dissipated the rumours current in this country, but it will give joy in our Overseas Dominions to know when we come to strike the next blow on the sea the Colonies who have already won imperishable fame in Flanders and in the Anzac of the Gallipoli peninsula will be given their opportunity to strike for the freedom of the seas.

When I looked on the Fleet the other day Beatty's Lion crouched, the furthest out ship on the anchorage. Immediately at her head lay the Tiger and the Princess Royal, and then further up the line—a double line that stretched for miles—came the Canada, the Australia, and the New Zealand. To those of us at home it gives new courage to know that the ships from the Colonies are with us. In the far ends of the Empire there must be pleasure when they learn the ships they built for their Motherland will be in the first line of battle in our next move.

To the Dominion especially the news that the Canada is in commission will be peculiarly pleasurable. Their man of war, I may tell them, does them proud. Formidable as the Lion, the Tiger, and the Princess Royal were, the giant of the maple leaf appeared to give even one more vivid touch of fighting power. Into the grey waves her lines faded, and she stood to the eye a naked fighting machine stripped to the waterline, a mighty weight perfectly shaped and fashioned to battle, with not an unnecessary atom showing on the massive bulldog frame.

WHEN SHALL WE STRIKE?

When will this vast Armada strike? When will it cast off from its moorings, not for a practice cruise—for it is useless to look on the sea for a foe that skulks within land—but for its real mission? Where will it unshackle its mighty charged-up energy? They talk in the Navy with hushed breath of what the Navy has done. Since January last no German man-of-war has come out into the open. Can they come out? Has our strategy been too much for them? Are they sealed in their own waters? Time only can answer, and no one can conjecture where or when the next blow will be struck.

Will these terrible guns first blow into ruin that rubbleheap of the North Sea and leave the waves to wash away the dust? Will the Grand Fleet come from its natural and God-given harbour and wipe from the face of the sea the patched-up shelter of concrete and steel of Heligoland, or will we go right on and cut our way on another coast? These are Jellicoe's secrets.

But the Fleet which has grown in strength every week since the war started, and now is so formidable that its power on sea is as immeasurable as it is incomparable, will not have its energies held long in bolts. Its Niagara of power will soon belch forth.

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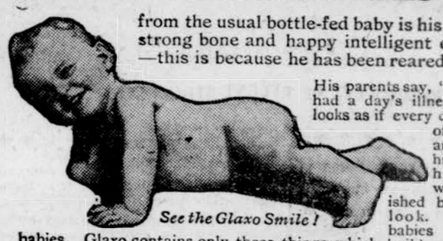

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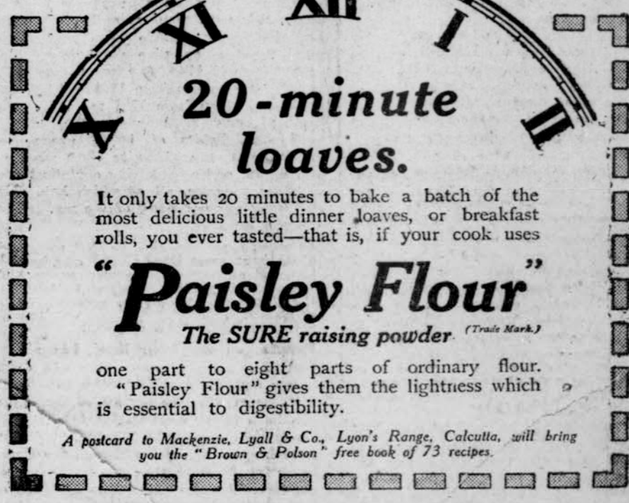

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THE LENGTH OF WARS.

A RETROSPECT OF RECENT STRUGGLES.

We are most of us deeply interested in the probable duration of the war, but there is no Delphic oracle to respond to our inquiries, says "The Times." More than twelve months ago Lord Kitchener ventured to express in the House of Lords his conviction that the war would be long; and subsequent events have tended to establish his reputation as a military prophet. But, if Pilate was jesting when he asked what is truth and stayed not for an answer, we need not jest when we ask what is length in war, and we should willingly wait for a response. It is a defect in adjectives that they mean little except in comparison; and Lord Kitchener did not explain his standard of reference when he said that the war would be long. Some wars have been very long, and some very short; with which category was Lord Kitchener mentally comparing the present war, when he expressed his opinion as to its length—with the six weeks' war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, or with the Hundred Years' War between England and France? If the former was in his mind, the truth of his statement was self-evident, for when it was made the war had alreay lasted more than six weeks. If he was thinking of the Hundred Years' War, he was clearly indulging in paradox.

That comparison may be dismissed from our minds; but there is no standard duration for wars, and no rule by which to measure their length. Everything that distinguishes man from the physical world belongs to the realm of art and not to that of science, and war, as we know it, is a human invention. There is nothing normal about the duration of war, however much international law and ethics may have sought to reduce its practice to a common measure of humanity; and history provides no generalization on the subject. It is impossible to deduce from recorded facts any definition of length or brevity in war; and when we say that the war will be long or short, we express very little unless we explain the standard we have in our mind.

One man may, indeed, mean exactly the same thing when he says the war will be long as another means when he says it will be short; we have to guess at the meaning of each by inference from the standard we think that he has in his mind.

Lord Kitchener, no doubt, had in his mind the length of recent wars; and of recent times wars have tended to be shorter than they were. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 was an extreme case; but each of the two Balkan wars of 1912-13 was a matter of weeks. So were the Serbo-Bulgarian War of 1885 and the Turco-Greek War of 1897. These Balkan conflicts were the wars of the little peoples, but the giants were almost as expeditious. The Crimean War, in which three great (and one growing) European Powers were involved, was a matter of little more than a year; ten weeks sufficed for the War of Italian Liberation in 1859; and the Franco-Prussian War was practically decided in the month between Saarbruck on August 2 and Sedan on September 2, although Paris stood out till the end of January. Other wars of the last half-century were hardly less brief; the world seemed bent on showing that there was, after all, a norm for the duration of wars, and that it was about a year or eighteen months. These were the limits of the multitudinous wars of 1848-9, of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, of the Chino-Japanese War of 1894, of the Spanish-American War of 1898, of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, and of the Turco-Italian War of 1911-12. The Boer War of 1899-1902 ran for two years and a half, but there was some justification for the Lord Chancellor who described its later phases as "a sort of war." Of that sort was much of the fighting in the Greek War of Liberation, which nominally lasted from 1821 to 1827 and can be easily explained as an exception to the normal brevity of nineteenth-century wars.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY RULE OF BREVITY.

The greatest of all the wars between 1815 and 1914 does not, however, conform to the nineteenth-century rule of brevity. The American Civil War lasted for four years; and we should guess that between it and the others Lord Kitchener would draw his line of distinction between a war that is long and a war that is short. If we had to interpret his meaning in terms more precise than the bare statement that the war would be long, we should infer his opinion to be that the war would be long because its duration will approach nearer to that of the American Civil War than to that of the dozen other wars of the century of which soldiers have some recollection or knowledge. The war, in his opinion is likely to come nearer to four years than to one in duration; and we might hazard the guess that the three years' term fixed for enlistment expressed his interpretation of a "long war" His prophecy would still hold good if the war were brought to an end in the autumn of 1916, for by that time it will have been longer than any great war in Europe since the fall of Napoleon.

Such a duration would not make it long in the eyes of the student of history to him, if it lasted four years, it would still be short, for the brevity of war is but a modern phenomenon. Even the nineteenth century began with nearly fourteen years of a war which had already lasted for eight. The preceding century, which closed with the year of Marengo and Hohenlinden and the capture of Malta, had opened with the twelve years' war of the Spanish Succession, and during its course had witnessed the eight years' war of the Austrian Succession, the seven years' war for the existence of Prussia and of the British Empire, and the seven years' war for American Independence. In both the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries there were more years of war than of peace, and some of the wars were of portentous duration. There was the Thirty Years' War of Religion in Germany, and the French Wars of Religion were intermittent for a similar period, while the Dutch War of Independence lasted, save for the Twelve Years' Truce, from 1568 to 1648. Back in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there was fought the Hundred Years' War between England and France; and one need not be an optimist to think that the present war will be short compared with that century of conflict.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Wars have grown shorter because of their sharpness. They might still last for generations if they were still as they were in the Middle Ages, little more than the summer outings of the landed gentry and their retainers. They continued to be lengthy so long as armies were small and consisted of professional soldiers. It was conscription, introduced during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era, that abridged the earlier wars of generations into the nineteenth-century wars of weeks and months. For armies must be fed and clothed, and equipped with munitions, even when they are unpaid; and the greater the proportion of citizens a nation sends to fight the shorter the time it can maintain them in the field. France under Napoleon appears to be an exception, but it is so only on the surface. By herself France would soon have succumbed; Napoleon's later armies, like those of Imperial Rome, were largely composed of drafts from subject peoples and subservient allies, and he made others provide his equipment. Indeed, it was this necessity which compellled him to be always extending the frontiers of France until he had trebled its size. If England had adopted conscription in 1793, she might conceivably have ended the war in a couple of years; assuredly she would not have held out for twenty-two. No other Power was able to offer more than an intermittent resistance to France. Even Russia was only at war with Napoleon in 1799, 1805-7, and 1812-15. Conscription is the method by which nations have raised the stakes in the gamble of war; the play is higher, but the game is sooner worn or lost. Continental Powers have however, no option in the matter; if one adopts conscription the others must also, otherwise they will be knocked out without the chance of playing a cautious and longer game. An island State supreme at sea is in a happier case; it can, if it likes, put all its men into the field. But if it does, it must win in a limited time; an effort that costs four millions a day cannot last for twenty-two years.

So far England has, as a rule, been in the long wars of history and out of the short ones. There are, of course, exceptions; some of our naval wars have been short like those with the Dutch; and our interventions in the religious wars of France and Germany were brief, ineffective and inglorious. But we endured a hundred years' war with France, and we fought throughout the twelve years' war of the Spanish Succession, nine years of war between 1739 and 1748, five years from 1756 to 1761, seven years from 1775 to 1782, and twenty-two years from 1793 to 1815. The length of our wars may be attributed to our national habits of being unprepared when they start, sticking to them when we have begun, and economizing our effort during their progress, all of which habits depend upon our command of the sea. For, as Bacon remarks,

thus much is certain, that he that commands the sea is at great liberty, and may take as much and as little of the war as he will. Whereas those that be strongest by land are many times, nevertheless, in great straits.

PRUSSIAN POLICY.

Prussia, on the other hand, has always preferred a policy of short wars and quick returns; and, for a nation which believes in the virtue of war, the periods of her indulgence have been remarkably brief. Her main anxiety during the Thirty Years' War was to keep aloof; and, although the Great Elector fought more than one war, none of them lasted three years. The father of Frederick the Great fought but one inglorious campaign during a reign of twenty-seven years; and his more famous son, who provoked the War of the Austrian Succession by seizing Silesia in 1740, was the first to escape its toils. He made a treaty with Austria in October, 1741, broke it in November, made peace again in 1742, re-entered the war in 1744, and abandoned it in 1745. He fought, it is true, for seven years between 1756 and 1763, but it was through no choice of his that Prussia then waged the longest war in which she was ever involved; it was only England and some fortunate Russian accidents that saved her from total destruction. For the rest of his long reign Frederick remained at almost unbroken peace. The same features characterized Prussian action during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic period; one of the first to challenge France by force of arms, Prussia was also the first to make peace three years later, in 1795; and for ten years she watched as a careless spectator, the growth of Napoleon's power. She even stood aside, bribed by the offer of Hanover, while Austerlitz was fought, and met with a richly-deserved retribution at Jena and Auerstadt in 1806. For six years she groaned under Napoleon's heel, and she sent her troops to assist in the ruin of Russia. The disaster of Moscow hardly gave her courage to rise against her master, and her Government was jockeyed into independent action by Colonel Yorck at Tauroggen. The War of Liberation was over in fifteen months, but even that brief period was longer than any other war which Prussia fought in the nineteenth century.

It was in consonance with her past that Prussia laid her plans in 1914 for a war that should be brief. It is in consonance with ours that we should be surprised by the advent of war and only by slow degrees work up to the requisite standard of effort for success. We do not as a nation prepare for aggressive war, because, unlike the Prussians, we do not regard war as legitimate means for pushing our national business; and it never entered our heads that defence might demand the dispatch of two million troops across the sea. But the lack of precise calculation is not altogether a bad thing. He is a foolish optimist who thinks that a war can be won by a definite number of troops or in any given time; for, in the words which Thucydides puts in the mouth of the Corinthian envoys to Sparta, "war least of all things, proceeds according to programme." He is a sane optimist who deduces from English history the conviction that, being persuaded of the justice of our cause, we shall make the effort required for success, however great it may be and however long it may last.

PENINSULAR WAR.

Meanwhile, however brief the war may be, compared with our wars in the past, the present will seem to be intolerably tedious, partly because we are accustomed to live at a faster pace than our slower forbears, and partly because we forget. Distance is foreshortened in time as well as in space; and, as we look back on the victorious peaks in our history, we lose sight of the intervening valleys of despond. We remember Horace Walpole's merry quip in 1759:—"We are forced to ask every morning what victory there is, for fear of missing one"; and Wellington's Peninsular War looks to our backward gaze like a glorious pageant leading on from Talavera to Salamanca, from Salamanca to Vittoria, and thence to the crowning mercy at Waterloo. But we fail to realize the years over which the victories were spread, or the disappointments and defeats which interrupted processional glory. Wellington had to retreat almost as often as he advanced; in the winter of 1812 the French must have seemed as firmly established in Spain as the Germans appear to be in Belgium and in August, 1759, to be as impregnably based on Quebec as the Turks to-day on Gallipoli. Eleven days before the storming of the Heights of Abraham Wolfe wrote to Pitt:—"The obstacles we have met with in the operations of the campaign are much greater than we had reason to expect or could foresee; not so much from the number of the enemy (though superior to us) as from the natural strength of the country." To Pitt's colleague he wrote that his health was "entirely ruined without the consolation of doing any considerable service to the State, and without any prospect of it;" while the French Governor in his dispatches would hardly give the British a week longer to maintain the siege. There were those in 1759 as well as in 1915 who said we were beaten because we had not yet succeeded. Yet Wolfe was not an incapable soldier, nor Pitt an incompetent Minister of War.

We were surprised when the war began; we are surprised that it lasts so long; and we shall be surprised when it ends. A few of the wise (and more of the wicked) had an inkling that war was at hand; they were not surprised at its advent, and some may not be surprised when it ceases. But if they know the hour of peace, like wise men they will not tell. There is on record a bet made in April, 1815, after Napoleon's return from Elba; it was to the effect that by New Year's Day, 1816, the Allies would have lost to Napoleon more territory than they had won. Within two months of the bet, Napoleon's only footing was on board H.M.S. Bellerophon. It would be easy to make much more foolish forecasts to-day. The knowledge of subsequent events, said Froude, has spoilt the writing of history; and ignorance of the future is the very stuff of which daily (and weekly) journalism is made. Some day, however, a fortuitous forecast of peace will prove correct and the author will plume himself on his prophetic soul with as much justification as those who are proving their prevision of war with Germany in 1914 by their prophecies of war with Russia in 1904 and with France at the time of Fashoda. One prophesies not according to knowledge, but according to temperament.

History, however, suggests some limits for the guesswork of vaticination, though they are somewhat elastic. One historian has committed himself to the view that the war will llast ten years; another wrote last spring that it was more likely to last eight years than eight months; while a third thought a year ago that it would end in the winter of 1915-16. The first was a medievalist the second was almost a professional pessimist, and the third, impressed by the causes which shortened war in the nineteenth century, paid too little heed to the "progress" which tends to neutralize their effect. The end of the war would be well in sight but for the growth of medical science and the example of Florence Nightingale; for between them our doctors and nurses enable some sixty per cent. of the wounded to return to the firing line. The war would also have ended ere now but for the increased efficiency of human production, which enables one man to create enough sustenance for two, and thus makes it possible for half mankind to concentrate on war. Unless man's control of his natural instincts keeps better pace with his growing command of material forces, there might come a time when the majority would be permanently engaged in war while the minority provided the means.

The war will be further prolonged by the difficulty of making peace. It cannot be ended, like normal wars between nation and nation, by a mere transfer of territory or payment of an indemnity. For this is Europe's civil war, and civil wars are long. The American Civil War was the longest great war since 1815 and the causes which made it an exception to the rule of brevity operate in the present conflict. It is not merely a doctrine in arms, as Burke described the French Revolution, that we are fighting, but the doctrine of arms, the creed of Treitschke and Bernhardi that the arbitrament of war is not barbarous but the climax of political science; and that is not a cause with which peace can be made. It has to be crushed, or its adherents converted; and the alternatives are convertible terms, for argument fails to persuade the believer in force. But belief in force is a feeble creed, if a creed at all; it evokes no loyalty and crumbles to dust in time of trouble. Even a German does not believe in war for the sake of war, but only because he thinks war pays; and his zeal for the war will speedily cool when once he is convinced that he cannot make others pay his colossal and rapidly mounting bill. It is safer to say that the war will end with a crash in Germany than to predict the date.

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MR. GARVIN ON THE WAR.

LECTURE AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

There has been no more striking illustration of the reality of the political truce than the appearance of Mr. J. L. Garvin as an honoured guest at the National Liberal Club on October 18 when he lectured on the war, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

He received the kind of reception usually only given by the club to a Liberal Cabinet Minister. The greatest anxiety was shown to get in, and the long smoking-room, with its portraits of the heroes of Liberalism, was crowded by men who before the war used to spend a good deal of their leisure there in admiring denunciation of the latest "Observer" article. This tribute was in a sense given to Mr. Garvin because it is generally felt that his writings on the war have been happily ditinguished by moderation, freedom from party bias, and insight. He has never lent himself either to what he wittily called "Sloptimism" or to pessimism, nor has he followed the conscriptionists in their wildest excesses.

Although his lecture to-night was a plea for fuller realisation of the gravity of the position and for greater efforts, there was no mention of conscription—although, of course, Mr. Garvin is an advocate of national service if the Government and the country find it necessary.

The chairman was Mr. J. A. Spender, the editor of the "Westminster Gazette," who made a graceful speech of compliment, remarking about the party truce that the phrase under-expresses the wonderful fusion of parties that has come about in the common cause. It was interesting to learn from Mr. Spender that he printed Mr. Garvin's first article thirty years ago, when Mr. Garvin was already, at the age of sixteen, writing maturely on politics and religion.

THE DANGER OF A DRAGGING WAR.

Mr. Garvin's subject was "The Greater Issue: A Reign of War or Peace." The address was an extremley eloquent and varied argument against acquiescence in what he called a dragging war (he remarked incidentally on the subject of the suspension of party politics that it had completely frustrated the confident belief of the Germans that our action would be paralysed by party dissension). "Are we doing enough," he asked, "and are we doing it in time? Do we realise the magnitude and sacredness of the cause? Cannot we feel more, think more; above all, cannot we do more?"

He went on to give what he called "a second call to arms." "We all know," he said, "that the Allies are certain of a certain kind of peace, but we want a peace which will make it impossible for any throned firebrand to plunge the world into war again." We were far from the point when the potential power of the Allies had become the applied, the striking power. He gave an interesting analysis of the dangers of a dragging war, saying that it is the German game to drag the war out even for three years without bringing the Allies within sight of a conclusive result. A peace secured after such a war, he showed, would mean a renewal of the terrible burden of armaments throughout Europe, with the certainty of a repetition of German attack upon us in circumstances more favourable to them.

"The only way to win security for ourselves, our Allies, and the world is to beat down the power and prestige of the German war system upon German soil. If that prestige is to be destroyed the Germans must be got out of France and Belgium, not by negotiation but by force of arms. We must refuse," he added amid cheers, "to open the seas again to Germany before we have made the future secure." He ended by sketching a settlement after the war which should include an international agreement signed by all Great Powers of the world designed to make another European war impossible.

Mr. Garvin did not define precisely the means by which we are to put forth the greater efforts he spoke of, but none of his hearers could have any doubt as to what was in his mind.

A LUSITANIA MEMORIAL.

OBJECTION TO AN INSCRIPTION.

Application was made at Chester Consistory Court on October, 18 for permission to place a memorial tablet in Holy Trinity Church, Hoylake, to a victim of the Lusitania. The original inscription read: "Who was murdered on the Lusitania by Germans." It was stated that the vestry meeting, while approving of an inscription, had objected to the word "murdered," and suggested the substitution of "drowned."

The Chancellor (Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham) said he agreed with the vestry. It might be perfectly true that passengers on the Lusitania were murdered by Germans. Indeed, that was the verdict of the jury But while it might be appropriate as a newspaper article, he did not think the wall of the church was an appropriate place to perpetuate hatred. "Lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed by Germans," he suggested. Certainly "murdered" must come out.

The faculty was granted, subject to the amendment of the inscription on the lines suggested.

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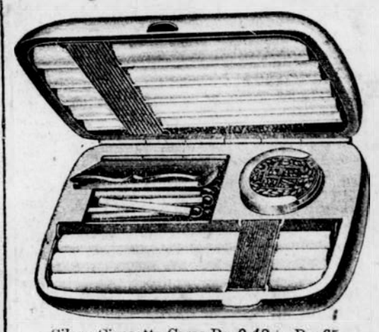

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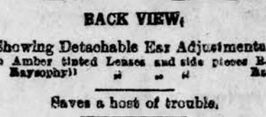

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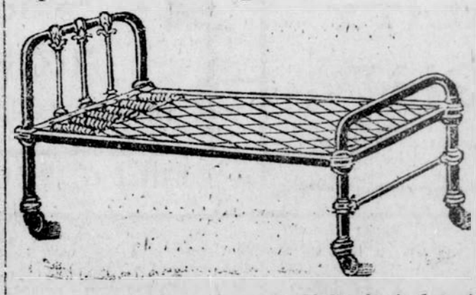

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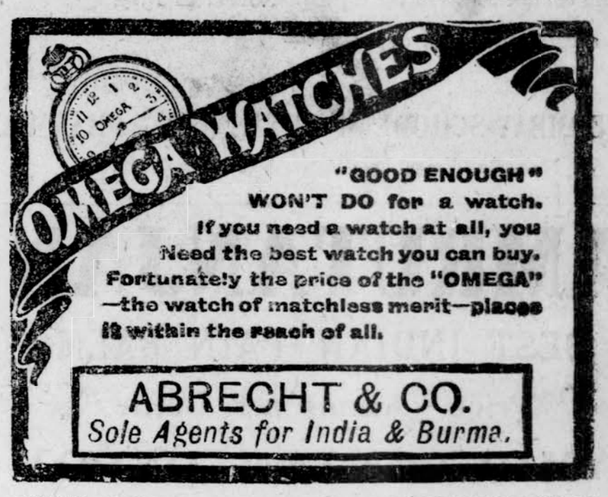

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